LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

INSURANCE

Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital. 17

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE

The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them. 18

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 176– BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

GANDHIJI AND COLLECTOR DISCUSS BARDOLI.

—:o:—

'To Remove Misunderstandings'

CONGRESSMEN LEFT WONDERING AS MAHATMA IS CARRIED AWAY IN COLLECTOR'S CAR.

GANDHIJI TO SAIL ON AUGUST 8.

SURAT, July 27.

Manatma Gandhi accompanied by Kasturba Gandhi and Mr. Mahadev Desai arrived by the 6-30 train this evening from Bardoli. The Collector, Mr. T. T. Kothawala, who went to Bardoli this morning also returned by the same train.

They met on the station platform and to the surprise of those who had collected to receive Mahatma Gandhi, the latter took his seat in the Collector's car which was immediately driven off to the Collector's bungalow.

COLLECTOR LAUGHS.

Local Congressmen who inquired from the Colector before the car started were laughingly assured by him that they need not worry about the Mahatma as he would arrange to take the latter back either to the Swaraj Ashram or to the Railway station at the Borsad train time.

The Associated Press correspondent was informed by a responsible officer who also arrived from Bardoli that the meeting between Gandhiji and the Collector was "to remove certain misunderstandings by discussing them over."

At the time of wiring (7 p.m.) the meeting was in progress at the Collector's bungalow.—A. P.

SARDAR AT SURAT.

(EARLIER.) SURAT, July 27.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who arrived here from Bardoli left for Borsad last night. Mr. Gandhi is still at Bardoli. He is expected here this evening en route to Borsad.

It is reported that Gandhiji proposes to sail for London on August 8.

The District Collector, Mr. Kothawala, left for Bardoli this morning suddenly.—A. P.

(For Further news See Stop Press.)

15 YEARS FOR MAKING BOMBS.

Calcutta Corporator Transported.

HIGH COURT ON PROSTITUTING KNOWLEDGE

CALCUTTA, July 27.

The Special Beuch of the High Court to-day upheld the conviction of Dr. Narain Roy, Councillor of the Calcutta Corporation, Dr. Bhupal Bose and Sudendra Dutt, the first two of whom had been awarded 20 years and the third fifteen years transportation by Special Tribunal on a charge of conspiracy to make and possess bombs with intent to kill Europeans and Police Officers. Their Lordships however reduced the sentences to fifteen and twelve years transportation.

In their opinion these men had prostituted their knowledge of chemistry by utilising it to produce means of indiscriminate assassinations.

Of the remaining six appellants three were acquitted while the sentences passed upon the other three were reduced from transportation to imprisonment.

The overt acts of the conspirators were three bomb outrages in the city including one in Dalhousie Square, when an attempt was made on the life of Sir Charles Tegart, former Commissioner of Police.—A. P.

TENSE SITUATION AT VERAVAL AND JUNAGADH

Many Persons Leaving State Territories

NAWAB SEES HINDU LEADERS.

(From Our Correspondent).

RANPUR, July 27.

Junagadh (Monday).—The situation is getting worse. The Sessions Judge Mr. Masurekar has received threatening letters one of which says; "You shall be killed like Veraval Hindus. If you don't resign the post of Sessions Judge which is Kadri's." He has left Junagadh by motor for safety's sake, and it is reported he is resigning the post. People of Veraval and Junagadh are leaving the State territories. In large numbers. Vakil Narottamdas who told Dewan Mahamadbhai that they (Hindus) had lost faith in him has had to leave Junagadh with family for safety, some Mahomedans, it is alleged, having threatened his life.

AMAZING REVELATIONS.

During police inquiries some accused have given out amazing information about the whole conspiracy, that will create great sensation when it sees the light of the day. The Nawab Saheb having called Hindu leaders of Veeraval they have come here, and are seeing him.

The new Police Commissioner, Mr. Edward has reached Veeraval and more arrests are expected.

CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED AT SECUNDERABAD

For Defying Dist. Magistrate's Order

SEQUEL TO BAN ON HOISTING FLAG

SECUNDERABAD July 27.

For two months past the Congressmen have been hoisting national flag on a temple at Secunderabad after taking the flag in a procession from the Congress House on the last Sunday of the month. This time the Acting District Magistrate ordered its prohibition. Yesterday a large crowd assembled before the Congress House, when a police force including the Acting District Magistrate, and the Circle Inspector arrived to enforce the order. Sirdar Mansingh Bidi who was ordered by the District Magistrate to quit the place within 24 hours was taken in a police car to Secunderabad Railway station whence he has been sent to Bezwada. Six Congressmen have been arrested for alleged defiance of the District Magistrate's order prohibiting the procession.—A. P.

Punjab States' People's Conference.

—:o:—

CONDEMNS FEDERATION "AS HANDICAP TO THE PROGRESS OF THE COUNTRY."

Protest Against Repressive Policy And "Persecutions And Prosecutions" In States.

SIMLA, July 27.

A string of eighteen resolutions passed in camera by the Subjects Committee of the Punjjab States Peoples Conference after the Conference had been declared unlawful and dispersed has been made available to the press.

One resolution emphatically repudiates the scheme of Federation adumbrated at the Round Table Conference on the ground that the wishes of the States Subjects were not consulted either by the Princes or by the British Government, that it involves division of paramountcy which besides being highly inconsistent with the true spirit and principles of Federation is bound to work as a handicap on the progress of the country and that it shuts out the primary right of intervention in cases of misrule.

The Subjects Committee also resolved demanding not less than 50 per cent remission of land revenue in the States, strongly protesting against the action of the local authorities in arresting Sardul Singh and prohibiting the holding of the Conference under Section 144 and recording a protest against the repressive policy of "persecutions and prosecutions" in several Punjab States including Patiala, Jind, Malerkotla and Nahan.—A. P.

ALIPORE JUDGE SHOT DEAD IN COURT.

—:o:—

Assailant Killed In Revolver Duel With Policemen.

A JUDGE WHO TRIED MANY REVOLUTIONARIES.

CALCUTTA, July 27.

Mr. R.R. Garlick, District Judge, Alipore (Calcutta), was assassinated in his Court this afternoon.

The assassin, who was sitting in the Court was shot dead by the Police immediately following the outrage.

He is reported to be Bimal Das Gupta, who was wanted in connection with the murder of Mr. James Peddie, District Magistrate of Midnapore, but who was absconding.

Killed Immediately.

It appears that the assailant entered the court at 2-10 p.m. from the rear, whence he fired the first shot which went wide. He then ran adjacent to the witness box and fired again, the bullet entering Mr. Garlick's brain and killing him instantly.

A police officer immediately opened fire on the assailant and a revolver duel ensued in which the assailant was killed and a policeman was injured.

A letter was found on the assailant which stated that he had deliberately murdered Mr. Garlick as a reprisal for his sentencing to death Dinesh Gupta for the Simpson murder.

CUONCIL MEETING ADJOURNED.

The late Mr. Garlick, whose widow and daughter are in Calcutta, once officiated as a High Court Judge and presided over several tribunals for trying cases against revolutionaries.

On the motion of Sir Lancelot Travers leader of the European group, the Bengal Council adjourned this afternoon as a mark of respect to memory of Mr. Garlick.

Leaders of every other political party supported the motion.—A. P.

IDENTITY NOT ESTABLISHED.

Latest enquiries show that Mr. Garlick died in hospital immediately after admission and never regained consciousness. The wounded policemen, who is a constable of the C.I.D., named Sharif Khan, has been admitted into Sambhunath Pandit's Hospital. His condition is believed not to be serious.

It is understood that the identity of the assassin as Bimal Das Gupta has not definitely been established.—A. P.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS FOR MR. GARLICK'S SAFETY

Assassin Enters Court As An Ordinary Bengali.

CALCUTTA, July 27.

It appears that for several days Mr. Garlick had been receiving threatening letters from alleged revolutionaries in consequence of which special precautions for his safety had been adopted. At his residence armed guards was stationed whilst extra police was attached to the court-room of Mr. Garlick. Apparently the object of the attack was because he had served as the President of several Tribunals connected with Bengal revolutionary conspiracies.

During lunch hour to-day the police sergeant went off duty leaving armed police in the court-room where Mr. Garlick was trying an insolvency case with several pleaders sitting in the courtroom. Dressed as an ordinary Bengali, Bimal Das Gupta strolled in and suddenly opened fire. Fourteen live cartridges were found in his pocket in addition to three unused in the revolver. Death was not quite instantaneous but Mr. Garlick died in the motor car on the way to hospital. Mr. Garlick had served for over 30 years in India and had recently applied for leave preparatory to retirement.

HIGH COURT CLOSED.

The Calcutta High Court was closed at 3-30 this afternoon as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Garlick, while members of the Alipur District Bar adopted a condolence resolution and condemned the outrage.—A. P.

MR. JAIRAMDAS DAULATRAM IN BOMBAY

Making Arrangements For A. I. C. C. Meeting

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, arrived in Bombay from Bardoli on Monday morning.

Interviewed, he said that the object of the meeting was to make arrangements, in co-operation with the B. P. C. C., in connection with the ensuing meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in Bombay which will take place on August 6 and subsequent days.

A. I. C. C. AGENDA.

BOMBAY, July 27.

The following is the Agenda of the A.I.C.C. meeting:—

To consider the report of the Fundamental Rights Committee; to consider the report of the National Flag Committee; to confirm the Provincial contributions to the A.I.C.C., to confirm the appointment of the Auditor of the A.I.C.C., submission of Bahadurji Committee's Report and the submission of the Working Committee's Communal scheme.—A. P.

Nagpur.—The Thakur Manmahansing of Bilaspur District has been elected as member of the Legislative Council to represent Nagpur Chattisgarh Landholders' Constituency.

RE-INSTATING VILLAGE OFFICIALS

Madras Government Demand Apologies

MADRAS, July 27.

When Mr. Prakasam interviewed Madras Government officials connection with the reinstatement of dismissed village officers, the Government expressed it as their opinion that those village officers who wished to be reinstated should express regret, or tender apology, before reinstatement.

Mr. Prakasam replied that the Truce implied general pardon to original law-breakers and the question of apology could not arise.

The Government are not inclined to agree.

On a reference being made, to Gandhiji, the latter replied from Simla that no apologies could be asked before reinstatement.

"PRATAP" EDITOR GRANTED BAIL

CAWNPORE, July 27.

In the case against Mr. Balkrishna Sharma, Editor of "Pratap" who was refused bail by the District Magistrate, the Second Additional District and Sessions Judge, on appeal, allowed bail on condition the accused gave an undertaking not to write to the press during the trial.

The amount of bail was left to the discretion of the District Magistrate.—A. P.

POLICE FIGHT DACOITS

More Rebels Surrender.

RANGOON, July 27.

There was a collision between a civil police patrol and dacoits in Toungoo as a result of which a headconstable was killed and a dacoit was wounded.

More rebels have surrendered in Prome and Tharrawaddy.—A. P.

Conservancy Workers Of Madras Resume Duty

CITY MAYOR'S PROMISE.

MADRAS, July 27.

Conservancy workmen employed by the Madras Corporation who went on strike yesterday as a protest against dismissal of certain men and alleged failure of the Corporation to increase their pay despite their repeated demands resumed work this afternoon. The Corporation president having promised to look into their grievances. He has also promised to recognise the Union provided it is registered under Trade Union Act within two months.—A. P.

4 LAHORE CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED.

In Connection With Pistol.

LAHORE, July 27.

The police yesterday searched the Ramgali ward Congress Committee and arrested Sjt. Janakraj, former secretary of the Congress Committee, and three volunteers.

Janakraj was later released. The arrest of the volunteers is stated to be in connection with the recovery of a pistol from the possession of a young man at Amritsar.—A. P.

SARDA ACT PROSECUTIONS IN SIND

Three Parties Fined

HYDERABAD (SIND), July 27.

For the first time three successful prosecutions have been launched in Sind in the Court of the District Magistrate, Hyderabad, under the Sarda Act. In one case the bridegroom and his father were fined Rs. 20 each while the Brahmin who performed the marriage rites was fined Rs. 10. In two other cases the parents of contracting parties were fined Rs. 10 each the Magistrate remarking that heavy fines would be inflicted hereafter.—A.P.

CAPE TOWN AGREEMENT

Conference For Revision To Be Held In January

SIMLA July 27.

It is officially announced that the conference between representatives of the Government of India and the Government of the Union of South Africa in connection with revision of Cape Town Agreement will commence at Cape Town on some date between 10th and 15th January 1932.—A. P.

MR. B. SHIVARAO LEAVES FOR R. T. C.

MADRAS, July 27.

It is understood that Mr. B. Shivarao who will represent labour on the Minorities Committee of the Round Table Conference will sail by the S. S. "Mooltan" on 15th August with Mr. N. M. Joshi.—A. P.

WILL SIR JOHN SIMON BE INVITED TO R.T.C.?

LONDON July 27.

Asked in the House of Commons whether decision had been reached regarding inviting Sir John Simon to join the Round Table Conference, Mr. Benn said that announcement of membership would be made as soon as possible. Meanwhile he reminded the House of his previous answer that British representation would be composed of members of all three parties.

Mr. Alfred Knox asked if Sir J. Simon would not be appointed because he had some knowledge of India.

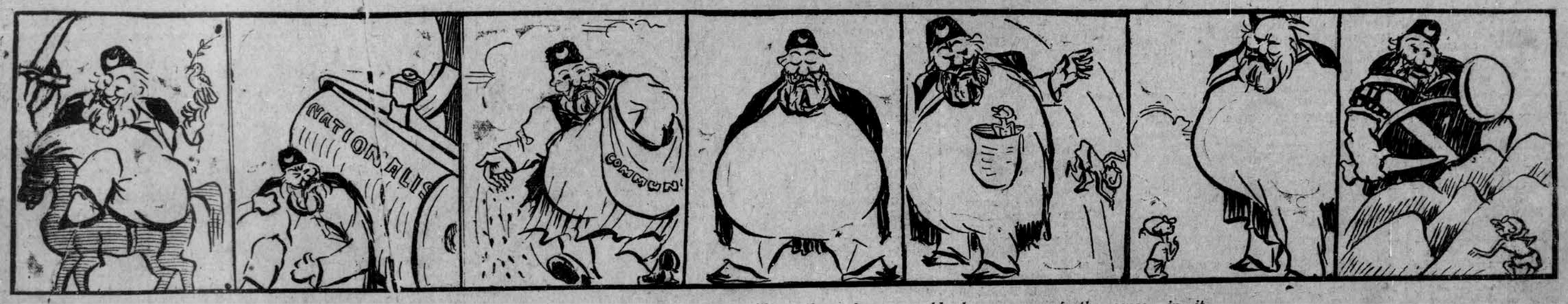
The Speaker called the next question.—Reuter.

ONE "RED SHIRT" KILLED

PESHAWAR, July 27.

According to a report from Teri (Kohat) one "Red Shirt" was killed and another was wounded as a result of an altercation over the loan of a match box.—A. P.

"BIG BROTHER" IN SOME CHARACTERISTIC POSES



If "Big Brother" were the name of a film, the above would be some of the scenes in it

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of
Rupee One
First Sixteen Words
One Anna
For Each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE

Situations Vacant

ZENITH BANK LTD., KURNOOL. Wanted CORRESPONDENCE MANAGER for Bombay Presidency. Starting salary from Rs. 45 to 150, graded upto 250, according to experience and qualifications. No business Guarantee. Rs. 1,000 Security essential. Apply with 4-as. stamps
A R5554

WANTED—GENERAL, SPECIAL and CHIEF AGENTS on handsome commission and some organizers on pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 according to capacity throughout India & Burma for the KAMALA ASSURANCE LTD., doing cheap Insurance Business with unique privileges. Particulars from the MANAGING AGENTS, 32-D, Harrison Road, Calcutta.
A

WANTED—WHOLE-SALE DEALERS for supply from our gardens. Apply to ASSAM BENGAL TEA SYNDICATE, LTD. 30, Grosvenor House, CALCUTTA.
A

Loan

WANTED—APPLICATIONS for LOANS WITHOUT INTEREST upto Rs. 5,000. Repayable by every monthly instalments. For full particulars apply to:—THE J. ANATH & CO., Agents, 34, Beadon Road, LAHORE.
L

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate. For five Rupees he will answer three questions written by you on paper, you will receive written answers in a wonderful manner on your paper while retained in your possession with correct predictions.
P.

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelop.
B

Educational

ENGLISH TAUGHT BY POST—Write for particulars to the PRINCIPAL, School of English, Box 20, POONA.
E R5578

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMAS in Rs. 5 by post. Apply with one anna stamp. PAITHANKER, P. O. Rajuri (POONA).
R5463

Medical

CONSULTATION on OBESITY INSANITY and ALCOHOLISM. Charge Rupees five only. Address B. SOUSA, Mapuca, Bardez, Goa
M R5502

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch, per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-/

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on THURSDAY MORNING, the 30th Instant, at 11 o'clock (S.T.) instead of on Wednesday morning as previously informed.

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 27th July, 1931.
3306.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 3rd August, 1931 to SATURDAY, the 15th August, 1931 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board.
H.C. CAPTAIN,
Secretary.

N.B.—WARRANTS for the Ad-Interim Dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1931, will be posted to the Shareholders to their registered addresses on and after the 17th August, 1931. Intimation of the change of address should be given to the Bank immediately.
3382.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS, CO., LTD.

LOST SPLIT RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Split Receipt No. 50504 in respect of two Ordinary Shares Nos. 43232 to 43233 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Mr. Pranjivandas Bhanji has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified to the Company, at their Registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay No. 1, within 15 days, from the date hereof, otherwise a Duplicate Split Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.
Dated 28th July, 1931.
R-5550.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Policy Number 17728 on the life of Mr. Shambhu Shankar Datar is LOST and that the surrender Value is entire cancellation of the Policy will be paid to the assured unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date. All claims made after the expiration of the said period of one month will be considered waived and of no effect.
H. E. JONES.
Manager.
Bombay, 27th July, 1931.
5557

INDIAN BANK, LTD. MADRAS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the SECRETARY Indian Bank Ltd., Madras, which will soon fall vacant. Salary according to qualifications. Those who have good banking experience only should apply. Applications will be received till the 31st August, 1931, and they should be addressed to the undersigned
D. R. BALAJI ROW,
Secretary, Indian Bank, Ltd.,
Madras
R5555

Tender.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of One Fire Foam Generator to the Ahmedabad Municipality so as to reach the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 8th August, 1931, at 4 p.m. The tenders, should be accompanied by a deposit of one per cent of the estimated amount as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. The tenders should be dropped in the tender box in the office of the Chief Accountant.

The Copy of the specification, can be had from the Store Keeper on application, on payment of Re. 1/— The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

Preference will be given to the articles manufactured in India.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office,
Dated 21-7-1931.
3305

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of One Trailer to the Ahmedabad Municipality so as to reach the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 8th August, 1931, at 4 p.m. The tenders, should be accompanied with Rs. 20/- as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. The tenders should be dropped in the tender box in the office of the Chief Accountant.

The Copy of the specification can be had from the Store Keeper on application, on payment of Re. 1/- The tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

Preference will be given to the articles manufactured in India.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT.
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office.
Dated 21-7-1931.
3304

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of Moneys due under three Life Assurance Policies belonging to SHA PURMANANDDAS ITCHHALAL alias PARMANANDDAS ITCHHALAL, late of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Widower and Clerk in the employ of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., Bombay, who resided at 2nd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar without the Fort of Bombay ... Deceased.

PARSHOTAMDAS ITCHHALAL SHA, of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, the brother of the deceased SHA PURMANANDDAS ITCHHALAL alias PARMANANDDAS ITCHHALAL, residing at Jambli Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-third day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and in the twenty-second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary
& Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.

23rd Day of July, 1931.
Messrs. KAPADIA AND SHROFF,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
3311

Legal Notices

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1282 of 1928.

KHIMCHAND NAROTTAM BHAVSAR, of Bombay, Jain Inhabitant, Colour Merchant, residing at Motishaw's Oart Love Lane, Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay ... Plaintiff.

Versus

(1) MANEKLAL PREMCHAND and (2) AMARCHAND KALLIAN CHAND both of Bombay, Jain Inhabitants, the former a Share Broker and the latter a Jeweller, residing at Love Lane, Byculla and Sheikh Memon Street, respectively without the Fort of Bombay, Receivers in Suit No. 82 of 1918 .... Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale, which was to be held on the 25th day of June, 1931, and was advertised in the issues of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Jame Jamshed" and "Dnyan Prakash" on the 24th day of June, 1931 and adjourned pursuant to the Judge's order dated 25th June, 1931 for one month, will be proceeded with pursuant to the said order at the Godown at Hathi Bagh, Love Lane, Byculla on the 29th instant, and at the residence of the abovenamed Plaintiff at Jain Temple, Byculla, on the 30th instant, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) each day.

Dated this 27th day of June, 1931.

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN.
Sheriff of Bombay.
3307

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 3163 of 1920.

Bai KESARBAI, Widow and Ors. ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
KAKU VALLABHDAS ... Defendant

NOTICE RE: SALE OF OUTSTANDINGS.

The undersigned invites offers for the purchase of outstandings of the firm of Messrs. Karsondas Damodar and Co. Offers should reach the undersigned on or before the 10th August, 1931, at his Office at 133, Esplanade Road, where a list of the said outstandings can be inspected.

H. H. WADIA,
Court Receiver.
3363

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS PEDIGREE MILCH CATTLE AT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE DAIRY, KIRKEE, BOMBAY ROAD, NEAR MARIES BRIDGE POLICE CHOWKIF.

Pedigree, Sindhi Cows, Buffaloes, Heifers, Bull-Calves, Total Stock Seventy-two and sundry Articles will be sold on 2ND AUGUST, 1931, at 1 P.M. Sharp.

Stock every day on view at the Dairy.

Apply for further particulars to DAWOOD HASHUM, Government and Public Auctioneer, East Street, Poona.

Branch:—29-33, Chuckla Street Bombay 3.

DAWOOD HASHUM,
East Street, Poona.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RADIO, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on SATURDAY, the 1st August next at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

By order of the Municipal Assessor and Collector: Furniture such as cupboard, bedstead, sofa, Phonograph with stand, revolving chair, roll-top writing table, book-stand, etc., and by order of the concerned furniture such as dining table, sideboard, chairs, crockery stand, drawing room suit, Gramophone records and Radio, writing tables, jardineers, dressing tables, cupboards, iron cots, ice-box, teapoys, crockery, wooden railings, "Oliver" Typewriter, etc.

The above is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Amusements.

PATHE
CINEMA.

TWO SLIPS NIGHTLY
6-30 and 10.
EXTRA SLIPS AT 4
TO-DAY and
THURSDAY

IF YOU CAN'T LAUGH SEE A DOCTOR.

WHAT A MARVELLOUS LOVER IS

LEW
AYRES!

BUT HE GOES FURTHER THIS TIME.

WHAT A BEAUTIFUL EYEFULL OF GIRL IS

JOAN
BENNETT!

She said the men didn't want her—and she was going after them—and Boy—She went.

SLIM
SUMMERVILLE

MAKES A GOOD PLUMBER—BUT PLUMBING ISN'T HIS LONG SUIT IN THIS PICTURE.

Watch him dust the floor with the Baker and Milkman, because the Doctor said she had FALLEN arches—he misunderstood her.

JOAN
BENNETT
LEW
AYRES

in a spicy, laugh-loaded concoction of youth and its views on love —

"many a slip"

with Slim Summerville, Virginia Sale, Roscoe Karns Ben Alexander, J. C. Nugent.

AS HEADY AS A COCKTAIL!

FREE LIST SUSPENDED

WORKING OF HOOVER'S MORATORIUM

Overvaluation Of Sterling To Gold

PROSPECTS FOR A NEW RUPEE LOAN

Our last market report was issued on the 20th June. We were then of the opinion that nothing but a moratorium of all war debts could arrest the decline in commodity and sharemarket values throughout the world, states Messrs. Forbes and Lund in their report dated Bombay July 25:—

We little thought that on the same day America had, in fact, granted such a moratorium.

We suggested that a five year moratorium would lead to a general advance of some fifty per cent in world prices. One year's moratorium was granted, and within a week the prices of major commodities had risen about fifteen per cent.

The rise extended to sharemarkets throughout the world, but was naturally more pronounced in those coutries which were directly benefitted.

The sharp advances recorded were more marked in those commodities and shares in which speculation was rife and in which, in consequence, a large bear position had been built up.

The unexpectedness of the announcement from America gave bears no alternative but to square their open commitments especially as the extent to which the relief granted to debtor countries would affect world trade could not be guaged.

ADVANCE LOST.

Many complications have since arisen as a result of which the major part of the advance in prices, both of stocks and commodities, has been lost.

Whatever may be the outcome of the conferences now being held with the object of assisting Germany we do not think that markets will again be the sport of bears at current low levels, and on the other hand as soon as conditions in Germany are righted manufacturers should commence to buy raw materials for stock. It is such buying which is now required to raise commodity prices to a more reasonable level in terms of gold.

The situation which has developed in Germany and other debtor countries, including India, again show clearly that the gold standard is not functioning as it was intended to do and as it has functioned, more or less satisfactorily, in the past.

IMPOSSIBLE TO PAY IN GOLD.

For the gold standard to function as between debtor and creditor countries the latter must help the former with external financial assistance during periods when commodity prices fall to a level in relation to gold which makes it impossible for the debtor to pay in gold.

Before the great war, England, the world's chief creditor, realised this necessity and in periods of falling prices, assisted her debtors by way of fresh loans.

It is not now in England's power to do so. The bulk of the world's gold is now with American countries are now looked to, to ca and France, and these two assist debtor countries. Rather than do so they have both accentuated the crisis by not only withholding financial assistance but by withdrawing funds held abroad and, in particular, funds which had for many years been employed in Germany.

GERMAN SITUATION.

Germany is now asking for one of those long term loans which is so essential to a debtor country in times such as the present and unless it is forthcoming or the renewal of large short term assistance is assured from time to time, Germany will have no option but to break away once more the gold standard. If she is forced to do so she will no doubt allow her currency to go the way the Mark did just after the war, in which case the huge amounts advanced to Germany, to the various German States and Municipalities and to her industrial enterprises will be lost. A new Germany will then arise once more freed of all debt.

Apart from the question of war debts India and other debtor countries are in little better plight than is Germany. In the case of India the "gold standard promise" has been made by her creditor, England. She can, therefore, see the depression through. No definite statement has so far been made as to how and in what manner the assistance will be given. We feel that there is little agains z&b cmf doubt that it will be in the nature of a guarantee by the home government of any sterling loan which India may find it necessary to raise in order to meet her home charges until such time as the world is prepared to pay her a price for her commodities in reasonable relationship to prices ruling when her various external obligations were contracted.

BRITAIN'S DIFFICULTIES.

A most important report was presided over by Lord Macmillan issued this month by a Committee which was appointed to report on the finance and industry of Britain, with a view to promoting the development of trade and commerce. The report is of great interset to India especially that part which deals with the trade depression which Great Britain has been experiencing in recent years. After discussing the world factors which have led to te the general slump in commodity prices, the Committee states that Britain's own domestic difficulties were increased by relative overvaluation of the £ Sterling to Gold and the subsequent under valuation of their currency by France, Belgium, etc.

The importance of this statement to India will be readily seen as the overvaluation of Sterling referred to by the Committee was merely the adjustment of the £ Sterling to its Pre-War level. Only America of all the leading creditor countries of the world has been able to maintain, with case, its currency at the Pre-War level. The raising of the £ Sterling to its Pre-War level in terms of gold is, according to the Committee report, the cause of the trade depression in England. How much more so, therefore, has the raising of the rupee to 1s. 6d. (12-1/2 per cent. above its Pre-War level) been the direct cause of the present deplorable condition of trade in India and the serious position of Governmental finances.

Although the Great Powers agreed during the week on the methods to be employed to assist Germany financially, confidence in that and other debtor countries has not so far been restored, and creditor countries continue to recall funds. As a direct consequence substantial quantities of gold are being withdrawn daily from the Bank of England. So serious is the drain that the Bank has had no alternative but to raise its rate from 2-1/2 per cent. to 3-1/2 per cent. Gilt edged securities have naturally been affected and toward the end of this week developed a weak tendency in which the Sterling issues of India have naturally participated. The 3-1/2 per cent. Indian Sterling loan which advanced early this month from £ 54 to £ 63/5 has reacted to £ 58. Indian Rupee Securities have moved in sympathy and the 3-1/2 per cent. loan which touched Rs. 61/8 on the 6th instant is now just under Rs. 60.

PROSPECTS FOR A RUPEE LOAN.

With the Bank rate at 6 per cent. so late in the year and the issue of Treasury Bills a weekly feature, it is doubted in many quarters that Government will attempt to issue a New Rupee Loan this year. Under existing conditions a New Loan, so far as cash subscriptions from the public are concerned, would be a failure, but if the outlook improves between now and the 15th September there appears to be little doubt that a new issue will be made with the object of attracting as much money as possible now invested in Treasury Bills into a short dated loan and to offer conversion terms to existing holders of the 6 per cent. loan which is to be paid off on the 15th September next.

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Premium Income	,,	30,83,936
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AMBUSH ATTACK WITH SPEARS

Village Tragedy

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, July 25.

Yesterday, Mr. B. N. Sanjana, the Sessions Judge, Thana, delivered judgment in a case in which one Buwa alias Laxman Kamalu Patil and ten others, all residents of village Nitlas, Taluka Panvel, stood charged under sections, 147, 148, read with 304 part 2 and 149 read with 323 and accused No. 1 stood further charged under section 148 I.P.C. for having formed themselves into an unlawful assembly and caused hurt to Govind Namaji, Ragho Balaji, Lakhya Nama, and Mathi, wife of Kaka Mhatre and having inflicted such injuries on Namaji Bhoir as ultimately caused his death.

PROSECUTION STORY.

The story of the prosecution was as follows:—

It appears there are two factions in the village, Nitlas, one led by Accused No. 1 and the other by Govind Namaji Songde, and they are at daggers drawn with each other. It appears Accused No. 2 had filed a complaint under sec. 323 (hurt) I.P.C. against Govind Namaji and three others in the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Panvel, and in that case Govind Namaji and his companions were convicted and fined Rs. 40 each. The said case was decided on March 9 and as the accused could not pay the fine immediately, they were given a week's time to pay the same. On the 16th of March, the day when the amount of fine was to be paid in Court, Govind Namaji sent in the morning of the said day one Gopal Baloo to his sister's son Janu Mhatre at Buddul, Taluka Kalyan asking him to bring some money from Janu Mhatre and wait for him at Taloja, a place on the way to Panvel from Nitalas. Govind Namaji then started in his cart at 6-30 a.m. with his brother Lakha, one Songa and Mathi, wife of Kaka Mhatre. On their way, at Taloja, they met Gopal Baloo, Janoo Mhatre, and Namaji Bhoir father-in-law of Govind Namaji, and they all reached Panvel. They paid the fine in the Panvel Court and after taking some light refreshment they started for Nitlas at about 5 p.m. Govind Namaji, Namaji Bhoir the deceased, Lakha Namaji, Ragho Balaji, and Mathi, wife of Kaka Mhatre were seated in the car while Gopal Baloo and Songya followed the cart on foot at a distance of 25 paces.

ALLEGED ATTACK WITH SPEARS.

At about 8 p.m. the party arrived at the paddy field of one Lugdya Dharma, which is situated near the Nitlas village when the party was attacked by the accused who lay in ambush near the said field. No. 1 was armed with a spear and the rest of the accused with sticks. As a result of the sudden attack, all those in the cart sustained severe injuries and fell down unconscious. Believing perhaps that they were dying, all the accused took to their heels. Gopal and Songya who were following the cart watched this incident from some distance with the help of lantern. Subsequently, Hasu, the brother of Govind Namaji, was informed who repaired to the spot in question and brought the injured persons home and went and gave information to the Police, at about 1 a.m. The Police Sub-Inspector arrived at Nitlas at 4 p.m. and after making the necessary Panchanamas sent the injured to the Panvel dispensary in three carts. On the way, Namaji Bhoir, who was an old man succumbed to his injuries.

ALLEGED INTIMACY.

The motive for the crime suggested by the prosecution was that Mathi, wife of Kaka Mhatre, had given up her husband and was staying in Govind Namaji's house, and it was suspected that Govind Namaji had illicit intimacy with Mathi.

CONVICTIONS.

The jury brought in an unanimous verdict of guilty under sections 149 read with 325 (grievous hurt) and also under section 149 read with 325, against Nos. 1, 2, 5, and 9 and found no case against the rest of the accused.

The verdict was accepted by the Court and judgment was delivered sentencing Nos. 1 and 2 each who were the ringleaders to 5 years' R. I. and Nos. 5 and 9 to 3 years R. I. each and acquitting the rest of the accused.

Rao Bahadur Pradhan appeared for the Crown, while the defence was conducted by Mr. F. S. Patel, Pleader, Thana.

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SHOLAPUR MARTIAL LAW REGIME

Searching Questions In Council

Dr. V. G. VAISHAMPAYAN (Sholapur District) asked (1) Are Government aware that one Ratilal Hirachand Shah, a boy of 13 was shot dead, while standing on a terrace 27 feet above street level in his house in Shukrawar Peth at Sholapur, by a shot fired from Police lorries patrolling the city on 8th May 1930?

(2) Is it a fact that this house was far away from the places of rioting or arson? (3) Will Government be pleased to state how many bullet-wounds were found on the body of the boy at the post-mortem examination? (4) Were these bullets sent to any Arsenal for examination. If so, with what result? (5) Will Government be pleased to state whether the relatives of the boy have made any complaint to the District Magistrate at Sholapur? (6) Has any inquiry been made by the District Magistrate? (7) Is it a fact that the District Magistrate has refused copies of 'panchnama' and other papers to the complainant? (8) Have Government received the extra issue of the "Karmayogi" Newspaper dated 10th May 1930 published in Sholapur City giving particular instances of indiscriminate firing in Sholapur by the Police on 8th May 1930? (9) Have Government ordered any inquiry aboute these allegations? (10) If so, who is making this inquiry? (11) Has the inquiry been completed? (12) If so, will Government be pleased to place the papers of the inquiry on the Council table?

Mr. G. A. THOMAS REPLIED: (1) A boy named Ratanlal Hirachand Shaha aged about 14 years was alleged to have been shot by the police on the 8th May 1930. (2) The house is situated about 3/4 mile from the scene of the disturbance. (3) Seven. (4) Yes. The examination showed that the bullets were not of any type of Government ammunition. (5) Yes, (6) Yes, (7) The District Magistrate has since been instructed to give copies of the documents to the parties concerned. (8) Yes, (9) to (11) Government ordered no inquiry. The District Magistrate, however, himself inquired into every case except those cases in which there were no available witnesses to identify the person or persons who fired or in which the movements of the police could not be correlated with the times and places of alleged firing. (12) Government think that at this late date no useful purpose would be served by laying on the Table the full papers of the District Magistrate's inquiry. A copy of the conclusions arrived at by him, in which Government concurred, is however laid on the Table.

Extract paragraph 11 from the District Magistrate of Sholapur's letter dated the 8th July 1930.

11. To deal first with the "atrocities" published by the "Karmayogi" of Sholapur, which I believe has been extensively copied, I attach a list giving names and places and remarks.

To deal with these seriatim—

1. Shankar Pandrinath Joshi—He did not die in hospital. He got a bullet through his shoulder which appears to have healed up. He says he was shot by a Sergeant who was kneeling up in the back of a lorry firing with a gun. He could not identify the Sergeant. His story did not convince me of its truthfulness, nor did an obviously manufactured bullet graze, where the bullet is said to have glanced off a wooden pillar before hitting him. But the story may be correct.

2. Kalidas Odhavji—Not found as absent from Sholapur.

3. Ganpat Balkrishna Thembe—Not found as absent from Sholapur.

4. Bhola Gareno equal to Bholagir Ramgir—He along with Nos. 17, 18, 20 and I think No. 19 was hit by pieces of a bullet on an iron railing. The bullet went through the iron pipe of a railing about 2 feet from ground level. Bholagir and No. 20 Parashram say this was fired from a police lorry that came up the road opposite and turned towards the Railway Station. This could not have been fired at any of these persons.

5. Tatya Arjun equal to Tatya Awba Killed in Playfair's firing on patrol.

6. Not identified.

7. Son of Ranade—A criminal complaint against a Sergeant for shooting this boy is under enquiry under section 202, Criminal Procedue Code Comment is not possible at present.

8. Ratilal Hirachand, nephew of Maneckchand Shah, late President of the Municipality.—The Inspector of Ammunition, Kirkee Arsenal, states that the bullets taken from the body are either sporting ammunition or locally made smooth bore bullets. The statement in the telegram which gave first information to the effect that the boy was shot by a Sergeant was not borne out by any evidence when I inquired into the matter on 9th May 1930. This was an obvious attempt to create racial prejudice, as such telegrams were sent to H. E. the Viceroy, H. E. the Governor, etc.

There are various other circumstances which make it improbable that the boy was killed as alleged. But I do not know how he was killed. I do not believe he was killed by the Police.

Virappa, hit by the same shot as No. 9 and the same remarks apply.

9. Thombre—Not injured and not inquired into.

10. Narsappa Antappa equal to Narasappa Krishnappa, said to have been shot through an open door from a passing lorry. He can hardly have been aimed at and his brother states that they both were in a yard where they had gone to watch the Courts burning. The yard is only a few feet wide and the side toward the Courts is a house 20 feet high. I much doubt that he was killed here at all, but I cannot prove he was killed elsewhere.

11. Not identified.

12. Bhadange Mandke—Presumably shot on Playfair5s patrol in Chatti Galli.

13. Sargappa Karbasappa equal to Sanagaya Karbasaya—He states that he was shot just behind the Collector's bungalow. This area was absolutely peaceful and I cannot imagine any reason for firing here. I suspect that he was shot elsewhere in a riot, but I cannot of course prove it.

14. Malkarjun Swami says he was shot just outside his shop, doesn't know where the bullet came from and saw no police lorry. Possibly a ricochet.

15. Sundarsingh Sardarsingh—Gitabai his wife, were sitting inside their house—see No. 4 above—and hit by fragments of bullet on railing.

16 Baburao Shene—Not found, but from accounts of others was hit by fragments of No. 4's bullet.

17. Prashram Bapu—see No. 4.

18. Manohar Krishna was inside a closed shop and hit by 476 bullet. There is a corresponding hole through the door and I have little doubt that a Police sepoy let off his musket either accidentally or at random when passing in a lorry.

19. Shanker Dhondu says he came out on his verandah to see what the firing was and some one in a passing lorry fired at him and missed him.

20. Wasudeo Shastri also says he came out to see what the firing was and a shot was fired and he immediately went inside. He was not hit.

21. Chandrasain Baburao says he looked out of his window to see what the firing was and a Police sepoy in a passing lorry aimed at him and fired. The bullet missed him and hit the wall.

22 and 23. Not examined.

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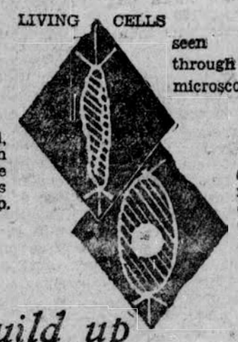
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—:o:—

Peasant Problem—Uneconomic Holdings—Spider's Net—Rent Collection—Pitiable Position—Immediate Need—Nationalise Land—Cause of Poverty—Wasteful Investment—Industrialisation And Khadi—Joshi Thinks aloud—T. U. Unity—An All—Party Conference—Majority and Minority—What Should Not Be Done—Unemployment—A Solution—Five Day week—Postal Retrenchment—Men Alarmed—Cut "Tall Poppies"

THE PROBLEM OF INDIAN PEASANT

Organisation, Immediate Need

(Miss NERISSA SINGH).

Is India really going socialistic as we so often hear to-day? Let us see what the real conditions are in India's basic industry,—Agriculture.

We already know, according to renowned economists, that eighty (80 per cent) per cent of the total population of India is directly dependent on agriculture. We also know that only sixty-four (64 o/o) per cent of the total area of this country is suitable or available for cultivation. And of this 64 per cent only thirty-four (34 o/o) per cent is actually cultivated, the remaining thirty (30 o/o) per cent is lying fallow or waste, while our peasantry and labour population are verily being starved slowly to death.

"UNECONOMIC HOLDINGS".

Of course this is not all. The causes of the slow death process are numerous and varied. Among them are the "uneconomic holdings" which are as small as two acres per family,—joint family too. Shortage of funds to cultivate the land naturally follows. Produce is meagre. Small and rocky. Italy who can boast only of the Po Valley exceeds rich, fertile India whose mainstay is agriculture, in most of her agricultural products.

THE SPIDER'S NET.

Then what next. The hungry tiller must be fed. He wants money. He wants food. He sits in a pensive mood for a while. There comes the idea. He says to his fellowmen, let us approach the money lender. Off they go. He puts forth his grievances. Now he is caught in the spider's net. The inevitable question will be "how much do you want?"; all right 100 per cent or more interest; and then the eternal debt.

FORCE TO COLLECT RENTS.

The poor doomed farmer! Who goes to his aid? Is his feudal lord or zemindar alive? Yes, he will be coming soon to collect his rent and grains. This Sir M. Hailey nicely expounds in his written speech a few days ago. "Government had regretfully enough received reports of isolated instances in which landlords' agents had attempted to use force in the collection of rents." Unfortunately, the peasants are ignorant; they are extremely poor; they have no real representative, and so more reports cannot reach the higher officials. Isolation indeed is their, the peasants, very existence.

THIS STATUTORY PROTECTION

Government do not know them because there is no direct contact. The landlords pay the taxes. So, since 1900, while rents have been enhanced in the United Provinces alone by Rs. 669 lakhs as against taxes of Rs. 75 lakhs, one is tempted to ask: During this period have the holdings of the peasants increased? Has the yield per acre increased? And has the money lender reduced his interest? In general how is the lot of the peasantry improved? As Sir M. Hailey said, he has hereditary rights, or he is statuably protected. May I ask are these "valuable rights" real protections, or are they camouflages to prevent the usually illiterate, humble peasants from throwing off the uneconomic holding and protecting their interest in the open market?

MORE TAXATION

It is also suggested that fresh taxation is necessary for the disbursement of Government expenses. Will Government try to raise these taxes from the landlords who have been receiving the Rs. 669 lakhs of enhanced rents since 1900 and the industrialists, and at he same time protect the peasants against any further burden? Or will Government merely levy the taxes and inform the landlords and allow them to take it out of the poverty-stricken one-meal-a-day peasant and labourer?

PITIABLE POSITION.

Now we are all very well acquainted with the pitiable position of the farmers, aren't we? We know they are poor, starving. Why? They are exploited. There is no direct contact with any protective body; they are ignorant and have no educational facilities either for pleasure or progress. Hence, they are timid, superstitious, God-fearing souls whose salvation naturally depends on others.

IMMEDIATE NEED.

Will they not be saved? Certainly enough, they must be saved! They must be organised. But whether this will be accomplished under the present form of Government, a Nationalist or a Socialistic Government, is immaterial. The only point which is important is to uplift the down trodden ones. Therefore, the immediate need is to devise ways and means of accomplishing this noble deed, especially as the very existence of our country depends on this source.

"NATIONALISE" LAND.

So far the only genuine suggestion on this vital factor is the "nationalisation" of land which is undoubtedly an indispensable clause to any new constitution. How to do, this is simple and easy. All the cultivable land lying waste must be distributed directly to the peasants or actual farmers in return for taxes only. No mediator is wanted. In addition, all lands, exceeding what might be considered as economic holding, offered for sale must be bought by the Government and distributed directly to the farmers. All other lands whether in the possession of a landlord or not but is lying fallow must be taken over by the Government whether for cash or otherwise and must be given to the tillers of the soil in lieu of minimum taxes.

TENANTS MUST BE PROTECTED

Moreover, the peasants who will remain tenants to the landlords must be protected; not as Sir Hailey will have it, however. He says that Government *regrets* to hear that landlords' agents were using force to collect rents. While on the other hand, he said, that "*action* was taken against certain persons who were guilty of trying to prevent the collection of rents or to terrorise landlords." He also said, that "there has been murderous attacks on landlords". It is rather unfortunate that he has not found it convenient to say whether these outrages were isolated or not. Further he thought it dangerous to ask the tenants to pay only what they can afford; but he has failed to express himself on the one-meal-a-day problem.

As Chief Executive Officer, Sir M. Hailey should protect the actual producers and see that the farmers get enough to eat, clothe themselves and be able to educate their children, and over and above this the landlords may be paid something.

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CAUSES OF INDIAN POVERTY

That the extreme poverty of the people in India is primarily due to their inabilty to make the best use of the resources available for productive purposes is the theme of a study by Dr. R. K. Das, who has written a number of important books on labour conditions in India. The proofs advanced in support of the argument dispose entirely of the contention that Indian poverty is fundamentally due to over-population, or—what is a more popular theme in these days of political agitation—to foreign exploitation.

LAND RESOURCES

Dealing first with the extent of the land resources and the uses to which they are put the author shows that in British India (agricultural statistics for the States being incomplete) only 30 per cent. of the potential area of arable land is cultivated. India has still to use 75 per cent. of the forest resources and 63 per cent. of the fishery resources. The rich deposits of iron ore are scarcely tapped, and less than 1 per cent of the water-power resources is harnessed.

MAN POWER

India has the largest volume of man-power in the world, with the exception of China, but there is enormous wastage through ill-health, ignorance and intermittent employment. The average longevity of men in India is 24.8 years and of women 24.7 years, or a mean life for both sexes of 24.75 years, which is less than half that in the leading European countries. The average active periodical life is said to be but 31 per cent of that in most other countries, and there is estimated to be a loss of one-fourth of labour power through manutrition and disease.

LACK OF WORK

The lack of sufficient work for the people is "a common complaint in India....At a very liberal estimate, the average cultivator of artisan does not have work for more than seven months in the year." The author quotes a statement by Sir Basil Blackett, the former Finance Minister, that India could not only supply the whole of her capital requirements but might also become a lender of capital for the development of other countries.

WASTEFUL INVESTMENT

After dealing with the hoarding of gold he passes to the wasteful investment in live stock, which epresents by far the largest item of India's agricultural capital. The Royal Commission on Agriculture in India (1928) reported that the number of working cattle could be reduced without diminishing the existing standard of cultivation, and the author goes so far as to estimate that India can do without one-third of her cattle. The most important cause of the wastage of Indian capital resources, however, is the inability to mobilise savings for investment in the large-scale industries. Summing up, Dr. Das concludes that the country is only one-third as efficient industrially as it ought to be.

INDUSTRIALISATION

In the second part of the book the author discusses different methods for improving India's industrial efficiency. Though some of the schemes may not appear practicable, they merit study as a sidelight on the aims of India's business leaders. An ambitious programme of industrial development is supported on the grounds that the proportion of the population dependent upon agriculture is too large. In India agricultural workers represent 73 per cent. of the total occupied population, compared with 32 per cent. in the United States, 34 per cent. in Germany and 40 per cent in France. "The proportion of agricultural population in India should not exceed that of France, where agriculture and manufactures are well balanced."

KHADI PRODUCTION

It is interesting to note that the author is not enthusiatic over Mr. Gandhi's campaign in favour of 'khaddar,' of handwoven cloth from home-spun yarn, as a cottage industry. He considers that this type of production is uneconomic since the time devoted to it might be utilised in making goods of much higher value.—"The Statist."

ON TRADE UNION UNITY

Leader of "Moderatism" On What Should Not Be Done

(By N. M. JOSHI.)

In making attempts to bring about unity in the Indian Trade Union movement it is better to recognise than to ignore the fact that differences of principles and methods have arisen in the movement and that these differences are likely to exist long and may even be accentuated. It is also better to recognise than to ignore that the nationalist politics in the country will for some time to come affect the various groups in the Indian Trade Union movement differently. If we recognise these two things it will be clear that an attempt to compel the whole movement to run only in one channel in every matter will result in bringing about disunion as it did at Nagpur.

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

No useful purpose is served by repeating the truism that the view of the majority must prevail as nowhere in the world the minorities have given up entirely their freedom of opinion and action except where the majority is backed by the physical force of the State and even the State uses its power of coercing the minorities to a very small extent in their right to express opinions. As a matter of fact we all, except perhaps the Communists, would like freedom of speech to be a fundamental right provided by the Indian Constitution. We go further and ask that the right of Association and of going on strike should also be similarly provided so that we all, except the Communists, will insist that even the majority in the State machinery should not possess the power of coercing a minority in these respects. In an organisation which is not the State the power which the majority can exercise to coerce the minority can be much more restricted especially where there are differences of principles and methods. Remembering the above statement of the relation of the majority and the minority, if unity is to be preserved in the Indian Trade Union movement it is better to restrict very considerably the right of the majority to coerce the minority where serious differences have arisen. Where serious differences do not exist the majority may exercise its right to coerce the minority and the minority may willingly submit to the coercion.

A WAY OUT.

Serious differences having arisen in the Trade Union movement I think the best course for securing a machinery by which the whole labour movement can be brought together for purposes regarding which there will be no differences of opinion or on which all will willingly sink their differences where they exist, is to provide that such machinery or organisation should work only by common consent and not by majority and which may be called an All-Parties Conference. It is a mistake to suppose that such a machinery will not be of much use. In my judgment the occasions on which the whole movement by common consent will agree to work together will be many and not few. Although there may be a difference of opinion about the degree of usefulness of such a machinery it is undeniable that if there is such a machinery it will at least soften bitterness and foster a spirit of compromise among differing groups in the movement.

AN ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE.

In this plan it is intended that the constituent Unions will be left free to organise themselves in more harmonious groups, with much greater power of coercing constituent bodies and if some people believe that there will be greater vigour if this coercive power is greater they will be free to enjoy it within the group. In all wider organisations like the All-Parties Conference one difficulty has to be faced. The differing groups within the organisation will carry on rivalry with each other on those points on which they differ. This is inevitable even in an organisation where there is a complete coercive power in the hands of the majority as regards action by the constituent bodies inasmuch as the minorities will always claim liberty to make public propaganda to convert members to their view and try to become majority. If this freedom is not given the majority will always remain a majority, a position which will never be accepted. It is on account of the differing groups not being given freedom for action and propaganda that the labour movements all over the world have split themselves completely.

THE IDEA BEHIND IT.

What is intended by the plan of the All-Parties Conference is that the differing groups will have some common platform for action and propaganda and some means of settling internal differences. The labour movement in the world has suffered for want of such a common platform and this plan will avoid the evils consequent upon want of contact between differing groups in the same movement in which in spite of differences there is a large scope for common action and common propaganda or at least provide some machinery where mutual differences will be discussed and attempts could be made for their amicable settlement. If this plan is approved the organisation should be called the All-India Trade Union Conference with a few simple rules and with a standing machinery for executive action.

GRADUAL CENTRALISATION.

The above plan is really the best for bringing about unity at least at the present stage. It avoids the necessity of defining matters on which decisions of the organisation will be mandatory or matters on which constituent bodies will be left free or matters on which decision will be mandatory with a larger than bare majority. To define these matters is not very easy and difficulties will arise every now and then threatening harmonious relations. If after some time it is felt that the differences in principles and methods are not after all so great, the constituent Unions in the organisation may agree to be coerced in certain matters and thus gradually a stronger organisation may be evolved. This plan of gradually working up centralisation and strengthening solidarity is much better than that of gradual decentralisation and disintegration.

QUESTION TO BE DECIDED.

If however this view is not accepted, it will be necessary to define

(1) Matters on which central organisation should not pass any resolutions binding on the constituent bodies except by common consent,

(2) Matters on which the central organisation may take decisions by majority but which will not be mandatory upon the constituent bodies,

(3) Matters on which mandatory decisions can be taken by fixed higher proportions of majority, and

(4) Matters on which mandatory decisions may be taken by ordinary bare majority.

WHAT SHOULD NOT BE DONE.

This work of definition will admittedly be different and can never be satisfactory. However an attempt is made below to draft proposals for consideration:—

(a) Central organisation shall not take any decisions either mandatory or non-mandatory without unanimous vote on (1) International affiliation, (2) Matters which may be called nationalist politics;

(b) Central organisations may take decisions on all economic matters by majority if the decisions are not binding upon constituent bodies;

(c) Central organisation may take mandatory decisions on economic questions which do not involve strike action by a majority of two-thirds;

(d) Central organisation will not take mandatory decisions compelling unions to call a strike except by a nine-tenths majority of members present and not unless and until the decision is approved by two-thirds of the unions after the decision is referred to them separately;

(e) Decisions regarding change in the constitution on fundamental points will not be taken without nine—tenths majority;

(f) Decisions regarding procedure may be taken by simple majority.

Any precise definition of these points is very difficult and the result cannot be expected to be quite satisfactory.—"The I. L. J.".

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

Short Week Suggested As Solution

(By MAX EPSTEIN).

Unemployment, that contemporary bugaboo, that frightening word which is used as an index of economic disaster is to a large extent unnecessary. The millions who in all industrial countries now lack work can and should be sharing in the work to be done. The remedy is simple—a five-day week, legally and generally enforced.

Depression periods, so long as they continue to occur, will, of course, always bring with them some idleness. But it should be ralized that the greater number of those now listed as unemployed are out of work not because of depression but because of the ever-increasing efficiency of machinery. So gradual has been this improvement in mechanical efficiency that its effect on labour conditions has not been sufficiently understood. The truth seems to be that even if there were now no depression there would still be far too many people available for the work to be done.

SCIENCE AND MISERY

In this respect science has made for suffering instead of happiness, because of the failure to realize that the real purpose of machinery is to lessen man's toil and give him more leisure. If a machine can produce a given article in half the time it would take a man alone, why should not the man with the machine simply work half as long? If modern scientific administration can organize 100 men to do the work formerly done by 200, why should not the 200 men simply work half as long to achieve the same result?

THREE DO WORK OF FOUR

It is my contention that all the requirements of normal consumption can now be met by 75 per cent of the number of workers needed ten years ago. In other words, three workers can now do the work only recently done by four, and the fourth will be permanently out of a job unless suitable measures are taken to meet this unhealthy economic situation.

THE DISASTER

Work is necessary to every one, for reasons of both economic and moral well being. But when people are working so much that overproduction occurs, the result is disaster. Every one, then, must have some work to do; but this work must be spread over fewer hours. If this were done we should have unemployment only in times of depression, and even then it would be much reduced.

FIVE-DAY WEEK

How can this be accomplished? To begin with, all industrial countries should adopt the five-day week for the entire population. Two "Sundays" in each week, legally established, to include not only all types of workers, but all types of foreman and executives. To accomplish in five days the entire week's work would require more executives, more postoffice employes, more bank clerks, more factory workers. Even now Saturday is a half holiday; but in this half holiday, one-tenth, approximately of the week's work is being done.

WORK FOR THE FOUR MILLION

In the United States, there are normally forty million people engaged in active pursuits, so that 10 per cent of this number would be four million people. Under the plan here proposed it may be assumed that work would be available almost immediately for these four million additional people; unemployment would immediately be diminished by four millions, which is as much as saying that in great part it would be done away with. Later, if scientific improvements in machinery and organization continue, still further reductions in working hours may have to be enforced. But for the present a five-day week would suffice. And the result of this 10 per cent increase in the number of available jobs would be a great increase in human happiness.

QUESTION OF WAGES

Some employers fear that employers and workers, through their unions or otherwise, would demand for this shorter week the same pay they are now receiving. But if business conditions throughout the world permit thus maintaining wages so much the better, for pay should be based precisely on what commercial conditions will allow the workers to have as their share for the part they play in production.

Henry Ford has held that more leisure would increase consumption. That is undoubtedly true. Prosperity results not from a demand for mere necessities, but from the higher standard of living which enables people to have certain superfluities as well. More leisure is bound to increase the general desire for these superfluities.

LEISURE.

Moreover, while more leisure may lead to more mere play and recreation, it will also insrease opportunities for more education for all the people; adult education, wider interest in art, music and literature, a higher general standard of culture. People will have more time to think over social and political problems. They will become more aware of the need for community improvement, they will know more about politics and take a more active part in the political activities of their community. Too few people at present interest themselves in the political life of the town the nation and the world, and democratic political ideals suffer in consequence. But the reason is not that people are not fundamentally interested in these matters; it is simply that they lack the time to give the necessary attention and effort.

HOW TO ESCAPE COMMUNISM

In short, the five-day week would not only give jobs to most of those now unemployed, but it would give to all that leisure which to most has heretofore been denied, and would thereby increase the general interest in an appreciation of those things which are most beautiful and most worth while. In the long run, escape from communistic disturbances can be made certain only if the people as a whole are happy and contended.—"N. Y. Times."

POSTMEN ALARMED!

"Retrenchment Should Commence From Top"

A joint meeting of the Postmen Lower Grade Staff Union and the Postal Union in Belgaum District, was held at the Municipal Marathi School, No. 3, at Belgaum, on the 22nd July to consider the resolutions sent by the All-India Postal and Postmen Lower Grade Staff Union, for resisting any retrenchment detrimental to the interests of the Postmen and clerks in the Post Office.

Mr. B. K. Dalvi, Pleader, presided.

The following resolutions were passed:—

That the postmen are seriously alarmed by rumours of drastic retrenchment said to be under contemplation of the Government on the plea of deficit and fall of in prices.

EXTRAVAGANCE CONDEMNED.

That this meeting is of considered opinion that the so-called deficit in the Post Office revenue if carefully and impartially examined will be found due principally to maladjustment of accounts of the Department, to extravagant and unnecessary expenditure incurred in the salaries, special pays and various allowances of officers whose number is much in excess of requirements as well as to extravagant expenditure on the Telegraph side which has all along been a losing concern, to mismanagement causing excessive expenditure in purchase of stores, rent of Post Office buildings, mail-conveyance etc. The temporary fall in traffic is due to trade depression and impoverishment of the agricultural classes ascribed by financial experts to the introduction by Government of the 18 d., ratio and also to the political situation in India, causes over which the poor workers have had absolutely no control.

CUT "TALL POPPIES".

That this meeting strongly but respectfully urges on the Government and the Retrenchment Committee to search for permanent economies in the expenditure of this top heavy department by drastic retrenchment at the top and also by curtailment of the extravagant expenditure in the Telegraph branch including radio, purchase of stores, mail conveyance, travelling allowance, special pay of officers, etc.

That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Hon. Member, Industries and Labour, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Chairman and Members of the Retrenchment Committee and General Secretary of the All-India Union.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Ide-Milad Mahomedan holiday: Banks closed.

FRIDAY, July 31.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m

FRIDAY, July 31. n

National Liberal Federation of India, 5-30 p.m., Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani presiding.

English mails of 16th inst. by s.s. "Cathay" expected at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 1.

N. L. Federation of India's Subjects' Committee Meeting.

SUNDAY, Aug. 2.

N. L. Federation's Open Conference, 12 noon.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1 p.m.—Sponsored programme by Hanseatic Trading Co.

9-20 p.m.—Bai Kesarbai's classical music (with Majid Khan).

LIBERAL FEDERATION.

The 37th Session of the National Liberal Federation will be held at the C. J. Hall, on Friday, (31st) at 5-30 p.m. under the presidency of Mr. C. Y. Chintamani.

PICTURES OF NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

To-day (Tuesday), Magic-lantern slides depicting some of the characteristic pictures of the great national struggle for freedom will be shown to the public at 9 p.m. at Upanagar Camp Buildings.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Cathay" with the Mails from London of 16th instant arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on the 26th idem and left there at 2-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 31st instant.

The s.s. "Cathay" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 a.m. the same day.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per s.s. "Garpeta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 28th inst. instead of 27th.

TASK BEFORE W. I. LIBERALS.

A meeting of Bombay Liberals will be held in the Servants of India Society, to-day (Tuesday), at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.), when Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, and others will speak on "The Task before the Liberal Federation". Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) will preside.

PHYSICAL CULTURE FOR WOMEN.

Physical culture and recreational classes will be held at the Indian Women's Unity Club, Hughes Road, above Pratt's for members as well as non-members, to-day (Tuesday), at 3 p.m.

PROF. KOSAMBI ON NON-VIOLENCE.

Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi will speak on "True Spirit of Non-Violence" on Wednesday, (29th inst.), at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum.

SECTIONAL HOLIDAY FOR MUSLIMS.

Government have announced that Mahomedans in public offices in Bombay may be given a sectional holiday on Wednesday, (July 29), as it is intended to observe that day as the Prophet's Day.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

All the Desh Sevikas who were jailed last year for picketing Foreign Cloth Shops are asked to be present at 3 p.m. to-morrow, (Wednesday), at Madhav Baug for a group photograph.

BOMBAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Bombay Historical Society will be held on Wednesday (29th), at 6 p.m. in the lecture hall of the Indian Historical Research Institute, St. Xavier's College, when a paper on the Recent Discoveries of the ruins of ancient Zoroastrian Tower of Silence in South Africa will be read by Mr. Rustam B. Paymaster,.

PROTEST AGAINST ARRESTS OF LABOUR LEADERS.

Under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress, and other associations a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday), 28th, at 6-30 p.m. to protest against the recent arrest of Labour leaders Mr. R. S. Ruiker will preside and prominent labour Leaders and Public men will speak.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION AND RIVAL T. U. CONGRESSES

—o:—

Expulsion Of Deshpande Group

Number Of Resolutions

(From a Correspondent.)

The Executive Committee Meeting of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union was held at Bombay on Sunday. Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of the Union presiding. Amongst those who were present were Mr. G. K. Phadake, Vice-President, Mr. V. K. Sohani, Treasurer. Mr. D. B. Kulkarni, Acting General Secretary, Mr. Zulmiram Choudhary, Mr. D. L. Phatak and others. Thirty-two representatives in all from Bombay, Kalyan, Igatpuri, Manmad, Nagpur, Bina, Bhopal, Poona, Shahabad, Dhond and Jubbulpore were present.

UNEMPLOYMENT ON RAILWAYS.

Very heated discussion took place on the resolutions regarding the attitude of the Union towards the General Strike declared by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and affiliation to the All-India Trade Union Congress. Resolutions were passed (1) bringing to the notice of the Agent, G.I.P. Railway and the Railway Board, the deep discontent prevailing amongst the G.I.P. Railway workers owing to the fact that (a) more than 5,000 strikers are still kept out of employment; (b) and the loss of privileges such as leave passes, provident fund, break of service of those strikers who are alleged to have been re-engaged; (c) and many strikers on the first waiting list are still kept out of employment and (d) that many are shown as discharged becauee they have not vacated quarters before the 31st March 1930 and because they participated in the Railway Satyagraha and (e) because the original relation with the Union are not still resumed by the Agent, G.I.P. Railway.

STRIKE THREAT.

Another resolution authorised Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of the Union to make an application to the Railway Board and the Government of India for the appointment of a Conciliation Board under the Trade Disputes Act for settling the dispute which has arisen in connection with all questions arising out of the reinstatement of the G.I.P. strikers, and as regards the recognition of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union. At last they warned the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway and the Railway Board that unless the above demands in resolution number 1 and 2 are immediately conceded, the Union will declare a strike in the near future.

They condemned the action of the Railway Board in carrying out "most ruthless, and unjust retrenchment" only at the cost of the lower employed staff and in not appointing a Conciliation Board under the Trade Dispute Act to settle the ways and methods of the retrenchment, the question of the reinstatement of those that are discharged for retrenchment and exhorted the all G. I. P. Railway workers for 100 per cent. Trade Union organisation, collect a strike fund by contributing one day's wages, organise procession, hold meetings, etc., to enlighten the Railway workers as the Union may be compelled to declare a strike in the near future.

FEDERATION AND RUIKAR.

The Union expressed inability to take a ballot in favour of a general strike, as at present situated, to be declared by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, unless all questions arising out of the reinstatement of G.I.P. Railway strikers and the pay, leave, passes, etc., of those who are supposed to be re-engaged and all the question of the recognition of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union are put as main demands by the A.I.R.F., in connection with the general strike and requested Mr. R. S. Ruiker not to work on any committee by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation in connection with the proposed general strike unless the above demands were completely accepted by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation.

Protest was entered against the new duty hours introduced with a view to give effect to the Washington and Geneva Conventions, as being injurious to the health of the Railway workers and as being against the spirit underlying the Washington and Geneva conventions, and against the action of the G.I.P. Railway authorities depriving the G.I.P. Railway Byculla Telegraph Workshop workers of their privileges as regards leave, pass, provident fund, etc.

EXPULSION OF DESHPANDE GROUP.

The Executive Committee of the Union also passed the following resolutions regarding the Trade Union Congress at Calcutta, deciding to affiliate the Union to the All-India Trade Union Congress with Mr. R. S. Ruiker, Mr. S. C. Bose, and Mr. Mukundlal Sarkar as office bearers, protesting against the action of Messrs. S. G. Sardesai, C. T. Randidve and K. G. Kulkarni "for having betrayed the G.I.P. Railway workers by violating the mandate ofc the Union as regards no affiliation to any foreign organisation," drawing attention of all members and office-bearers of the Union to the fact that any connection whatsoever with the rival Trade Union Congress of Deshpande group is inimical to the Union and its interest and further authorising the Acting Hon. General Secretary to demand an explanation from Messrs. D. B. Kulkarni, C. T. Randive, K. G. Kulkarni and S. G. Sardesai with a view to take such action as the Executive may deem necessary, as contemplated by rules 33 to 36 of the Constitution of the Union that is expulsion from the Union. The resolution appointed Mr. D. L. Phatak of Bombay as Acting Hon. General Secretary in place of Mr. D. B. Kulkerni inasmuch as Mr. Kulkerni has been carrying on activities which were adversely affecting the very existence of the Union.

Except for a few members who represented the Deshpande group, all these resolutions were passed by an overwhelming majority of the members present. The general sense of the meeting was against the policy of the Deshpande group led by Messrs. Sardesai, K. G. Kulkerni, D. B. Kulkerni, Randive of Thana and Phadke of Poona.

RAILWAYMEN AND COURT OF INQUIRY.

Giri's Cable To Benn.

Mr. Giri, the Secretary of the All India Railwaymen's Federation has sent the following cable to the Secretary of State for India, London and to Mr. Citrine, the General Secretary of the Trade Union Congress, London.

"Government agreed to the appointment of a Court of inquiry. The terms of reference for inquiry are most unsatisfactory. The real points in dispute omitted, though the necessity for having an enquiry is admitted. The situation is materially unchanged. Kindly urge the inclusion of material points for inquiry. Ballot is supended pending reply."

TROUBLE IN NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MILLS

200 Operatives Down Tools

As a protest against the dismissal of four men, more than 200 operatives working on the day shift in the New City of Bombay Mills, Kalachauki Road, Bombay, have struck work. The management, however, it appears, employed black-legs in the place of the strikers.

The trouble started on Friday last, when four workers went and complained to the manager that their wages had been reduced. A dispute arose which resulted in the dismissal of the four men. Thereupon a large number of workers stayed out, as a protest against the action of the management.

The mill is being worked day and night, and the strike is confined to the workers on the day-shifts. The mill put on steam on Monday, and it is alleged a large number of black-legs were recruited.

The strike in the Simplex mills Jacob Circle continues.

STRIVE FOR WORKERS' RAJ IN INDIA

Mr. Ruikar Amongst Simplex Mill Strikres

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, president of the All-India Trade Union Congress attended Sunday morning the Simplex Mill strikers meeting held at Byculla when Mr. Kandalker presided. Mr. Ruiker strongly criticised the attitude of the employers in having a wage-cut in the present depression. If the workers have to share the losses, the employers must first agree to make them partners in the profits.

As regards the non-recognition of the G.K.U. he failed to understand why the employers are sitting tight over this condition. Recognition of trade unions was now an accepted policy on the part of many employers. He exhorted the workers not to yield on this question but to insist on the Union being recognised.

WORKERS' RAJ.

Referring to the Calcutta Trade Union Congress, he strongly criticised Deshpande group and explained that the Trade Union Congress will always fight for the economic demands of the workers and for the establishment of the worker's Raj in India. He appealed to the Hindu and Muslim workers to forget all communal differences and rally round the flag of the Union under the leadership of Mr. Kandalker and peacefully carry on their struggle to a successful issue.

LONG LIVE RED FLAG.

Mr. Tyab Sheikh then addressed to a few words regarding the necessity of strengthening the G. K. Union and making it a powerful organisation of the mill workers of India Messrs. Gaikwad, V. H Joshi, Yeswantrao Rane, Sakharam Chavahan, Dr. Gowande and others then exhorted the strikers to remain firm and not to swerve from their resolve. The meeting terminated with thundering crys of "Dal Bavte Ki Jai."

Strike In Poona Motilal Mills

POONA, July 27.

About 225 jobbers and weavers of the RajaBahadur Motilal Poona Mills went on strike this morning.

It appears that the management dismissed a man on Friday last and put another in his place.

Saturday and Sunday were holidays and so when the workmen came to work this morning they went on a sympathetic strike.—A. P.

H. M. JOSHI'S APPLICATION

For Transfer Of Case To Thana Court

APPLICATION ADMITTED & RULE GRANTED

Hari Moreshwar Joshi, Secretary Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and Secretary of Chirnar Defence Committee, who was recently ordered by the Bombay High Court, to be released on bail of Rs. 10,000, made another application on Monday before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barlee. Mr. K. M. Munshi appeared for the applicant.

The application this time was for the trial of his case at the Thana Sessions Court before a jury. The applicant is charged with sedition before the First Class Magistrate, Alibag, in connection with a speech delivered by him at Panvel on 10th May last. The hearing of the case had reached a stage now, when the Magistrate, if he was so persuaded, would frame a charge and either commit the case for trial at Thana Sessions Court or try it himself. The applicant, therefore, submitted that as one of the principal points to be decided in the case would be what effect was produced on the mind of the audience by the speech, alleged to have been delivered by him, it was extremely essential in the interest of justice that the trial should be before a jury. On a similar application being made before the Magistrate, he observed ,that if on reading the evidence, he was satisfied that a "prima facie" case would be made out, he would frame a charge and try it himself.

Their Lordships, after hearing the argument of Mr. Munshi, ordered the application to be admitted and granted a rule. An interim stay of the proceedings in the lower court was also ordered.

Alleged Counterfeiting Of G. C. Notes

SUSPECTS REMANDED TILL AUG 3

Further revelations in the sensational case of counterfeiting currency notes were made by Inspector Dyer of the C.I.D. on Monday when he applied for a further remand into police custody, till August 3, of Abdul Karim Suleman Mistry, a landlord and Abdul Majid Mahomed said to be an expert photographer, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court.

Inspector Dyer stated that the second accused who was an expert in photography was employed by the first accused for preparing necessary blocks for the counterfeit notes. The accused were alleged to have been carrying on this business since 1930.

Mr. Sheti, Advocate, applied for bail on behalf of the first accused and said that it was the fourth remand application. There was no likelihood of the accused absconding as he owned some buildings in Bombay.

Inspector Dyer opposed the bail and accused were remanded till August 3.

SARASWAT SAMUHA CARROM TOURNAMENT.

The second Annual Carrom Tournament (Singles and Doubles) for the Dewoolkar Challenge Shields which is open to all Saraswats, will commence in the Samuha Hall on the 10th August The entrance fee, payable strictly in advance, is annas 8 for singles and annas 12 per pair in doubles.

The last date for receiving entries is the 2nd August. The competitors desirous of entering the Tournament should forward their entries along with the entrance fee either to the undersigned or to the following authorised gentlemen.

Silver cups will be presented to winners and silver medals to runners-up.

EUROPEAN LADY FINED

For Causing Death By Rash Driving

Mrs. Dorothea White, a European lady, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 750 by Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Monday. The accused was found guilty of having driven her two-seater motor-car in a rash and negligent manner and thereby causing the death of a Parsi piano-tuner named Framroze R. Madon.

The Magistrate inquired if the deceased Madon had left any dependants behind him so that the amount of fine may be handed over to them.

Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, said that the deceased had adopted two of his brother's children and the amount of fine should be paid to them.

Mr. Frank Oliveira, who appeared for the accused said that under the Workmen's Compensation Act, the adopted children had no claim over such monies.

WHY NOT STATE BENEFIT?

Magistrate: Well in that case, I don't understand why the State should not get the benefit of the fine.

KNOCKED DOWN.

The prosecution story was that on July 10 at about 1-15 p.m. the deceased along with one Sorabji Pestonji were walking along the Sassoon Dock Road. They were proceeding from the direction of the Colaba Post Office towards the Museum and were about three or four feet away from the pavement towards their left. The deceased was to the left of Sorabji when a military lorry stopped behind them. Just about this time a car overtook the lorry and came in front of Sorabji in such a manner that if he had not stepped on to the footpath he would have been knocked down. Immediately after the car passed him, he heard some noise and on turning round saw the deceased fallen down with his face to the ground. The deceased was removed to the hospital where he died due to facture of the leg and skull.

DEFENCE PLEA, AN AFTER-THOUGHT.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and said that she sounded the horn of the car to warn pedestrians. She tried to overtake the lorry which was in the middle of the Road and in order to avoid a collision with the vehicle, she had to swerve a little to the right with the result that the deceased was knocked down.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence version and remarked that it was an after-thought. The accused was rash, inasmuch as she did a dangerous act in overtaking the lorry and she was negligent inasmuch as she failed to exercise that amount of care and precaution to guard against injury to the witness Sorabji and the deceased which it was her imperative duty to have done. The accused admitted that she obtained the license only a few months ago and therefore, she did not possess much experience.

The Magistrate, therefore, found her guilty and sentenced her to pay a fine of Rs. 750.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 33, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

New York, July 27.

Previous Closing Rate	9.02
To-day's Opening Rate	9.05
Difference	+.03
To-day's Closing Rate	8.91
Difference	—.11

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 27.

Previous Closing Rate	4.81
To-day's Opening Rate	4.78
Difference	—.03
To-day's Closing Rate	4.76
Difference	—.05

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, July 27.

Silver Ready	13 7/16
Higher	1/2
Silver Forward	13 7/16
Higher	1/2

Tone of market:—India and China bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, July 27

1st Settlement	43 14 0
2nd Settlement	43 10 0

STOP PRESS

GANDHI-KOTHAWALA CONVERSATIONS.

SURAT, July 27.

Mahatma Gandhi had full two hours talk with Mr. Kothawalla, Collector of Surat this evening at the latter's bungalow. At 8-45 p.m. Gandhiji motored to Swaraj Ashram accompanied by the Collector. It is understood that they discussed the ultimatum given by Mahatma Gandhi. Though no definite information is available, it is gathered that Gandhiji is not dissatisfied.

Gandhiji and party left for Borsad by the night train.

Mr. Kothawalla proceeded to Bardoli unexpectedly this morning presumably to make enquiries regarding certain specific allegations contained in Mahatma Gandhi's letter. After making some enquiries Mr. Kothawalla called on Gandhiji at Swaraj Ashram at noon but the interview was a short one evidently because of Gandhiji's observing day of silence.

NOT SO SERIOUS AS REPORTED.

It is learnt that in the course of his stay in Bardoli Mahatma Gandhi made enquiries regarding alleged coercive measures adopted for collection of dues, and there is good reason to believe that the measures have on examination, not proved to be as serious as they were depicted in the reports received by him at Simla. Enquiries show that out of 140 villages in Bardoli Taluka 13 villages were visited by revenue officers with police in attendance. In only one case the moveable property was attached. What appears to be the real complaint of Congress workers is that of late revenue officials visited some villages for collection of land revenue accompanied by police and, it is their contention that the farmers, though unable to pay the dues, have paid them because of the intimidating effect of the presence of the police —A. P.

POLICE DISPERSE PASSIVE RESISTERS IN NOAKHALI.

CALCUTTA, July 27.

A Noakhali message dated 27th July says: About twenty persons were injured, three seriously, this evening while offering resistance by lying on the bund over Noakhali Khal which was fixed for cutting to-day under the District Magistrate's order owing to alleged overflooding of the place near Chaumuhani. Villagers assembled in thousands and implored the Magistrate to stay excavation for two days and on the Magistrate's refusal they lay on the bund in passive resistance. Police are said to have used 'lathis' and guns to disperse people with the above result. One is reported to be missing and three were admitted into hospital, of whom one is in dying condition. Police themselves subsequently cut the bund.

Prominent "Depressed" Class Member Dead.

Narayen Bhikaji Rathod a prominent member of the "Depressed" Classes died at his residence on Sunday at 4-30 p.m. The funeral procession started from Grant Road Municipal Chawl at 11-30 a.m. on Monday. There were more than 2,000 men and women from the "Depressed" classes. In the Cemetry Mr. Jinabhai Rathod, Shamji Nanji Marwadi, Lakam Genil and Mr. Deorukhker paid triqute to the work done by the deceased for the uplift of the members of his community.

MUSLIM BOY'S DEATH FROM OPIUM

Sheikh Abdul Husein Sheikh Hayat a Muslim student 18 years old was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital in an unconscious state by his father on Monday morning. He died nearly two hours after the admission.

The deceased was staying with his father at Naigam in B. D. D. Chawl No. 1 and complained of pain in his chest for some time past. A post mortem examination was held on the dead body and the contents of the stomach were sent to the Chemical Analyser, as in the opinion of the Medical Superintendent death was due to opium poisoning.

Inquest was adjourned to August 7.

THE CAPITOL

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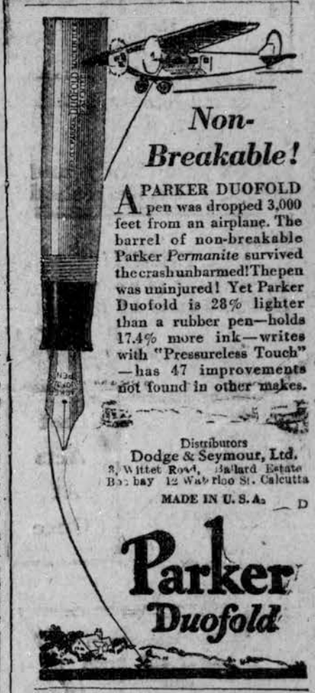

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SALE OF TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months' and three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Monday the 27th July. Total amounts offered were Rs. 1,50,000 and Rs. 1,17,25,000 respectively Tenders for six months' bills at Rs. 97-8-6 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 98-9-9 and above were accepted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amounts of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 1,50,000 and Rs. 1,07,00,000 respectively. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months' bills were Rs. 4-14-2 and Rs. 5-8-9 per annum respectively.

Intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills will be issued from Wednesday the 29th July to Monday the 3rd August at Rs 97-9-6 and Rs. 98-10-3 per cent. respectively intermediate six and three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 22nd July to 25th July amounted to Rs. 2,50,000 and Rs. 97,25,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months' and three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 4th August. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 7th August. Other conditions are as usual.

Remittances To British Treasury

From Gold Standard reserve in England against gold transfered in India from Paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve from 1st April to 25th July 1931 12,020,504.

Total from 1st April to 25th July 1931 12,020,504.

Less—Sales of sterling from 1st April to 25th July 1931 3,020,504.

Net remittances to Home Treasury from 1st April to 25th July 1931, 9,000,000.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1931

REFORMS ON THE FRONTIER.

The report of the North-West Frontier Subjects Committee, published on Saturday last, makes a considerably fair approach to the wishes of the people of the Frontier for a constitutional Government for their province. The Committee was appointed in pursuance of the recommendations of Sub-Committee No. V of the Round Table Conference. That Sub-Committee, it will be remembered, made some important recommendations with the full approval of prominent Muslim leaders like the late Maulana Mahomed Ali, Nawab Sir Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Captain Raja Sher Muhammad Khan and Sir Muhammad Shafi The main recommendations may well be recapitulated here because it is within the frame-work of these that the Haig Committee has suggested some important details about the classification of subjects and allocation of expenditure between Central and Provincial heads. The principal recommendations were that the five settled districts, now centrally administered, should be constituted into a Governor's province, that the Executive should consist of the Governor "assisted by the advice" of two Ministers, at least one of whom shall be elected, that the Legislature should be a uni-cameral Council with power to pass legislation and vote supplies for provincial subjects, and that out of 40 members recommended for the Council, not more than 14 should be nominated. As regards the classification of provincial subjects the Sub-Committee had suggested the appointment of a Special Committee to make detailed recommendations while "following broadly the lines of the classification in other provinces." The Sub-Committee also declared that the Frontier Province would need financial assistance from the Central Government and recommended the appointment of an expert Committee to determine the amount of assistance. It was in pursuance of these last two recommendations that the Haig Committee was appointed by the Government of India.

The Haig Committee, as recommended by the R. T. C. Sub-Committee, has broadly followed the principle of classification of provincial subjects applicable to other provinces and has consequently declared Law and Order in the five settled districts forming the new Province as a provincial subject: but the watch and ward of the border and all matters which directly relate to the affairs of the tribal territory are Central subjects. For all practical purposes, says the report, "the list of of provincial subjects will require no change for the North-West Frontier Province which will thus be placed in the definition of its sphere of administration on an exact equality with all other provinces". But the genuineness of provincial autonomy depends not merely on the number of subjects administered by the provincial Government but also and mostly on the responsibility of that Government to a popular legislature. The people of the Frontier, therefore, should not be deceived by the talk of subjects like Law and Order being made a provincial subject. That avails little if the subject happens ultimately to be administered by a Governor as is virtually suggested by the Committee when it proposes that the Governor should be the President of his Cabinet or even by an Indian irremovable Minister. The Frontier people should see to it that the provincial autonomy given them is genuine and that their Government is duly responsible to a truly popular Legislature in the same manner as in other provinces.

As regards financial assistance to the Province, the Haig Committee endorses the R. T. C. Sub-Committee's view that assistance from Central funds is necessary and recommends that a compulsory grant of about a crore and a half should be made annually by the Central Government. This is a heavy charge, indeed, on the Central Funds: and, what is more, if other parts of the country wishing to be made into separate provinces irrespective of their financial capacity should demand grants from the Central Government, quoting the precedent of the Frontier Province, the charge on these heads alone may grow enormously. Since provincial autonomy dependent upon financial assistance from the Central Government is difficult to be maintained long in its fulness, it is highly desirable that the Frontier Province should as soon as possible and as far as possible learn to be self-sufficient. Meanwhile in view of drastic retrenchment that has had to be undertaken all over the country, the amount of grant recommended by the Haig Committee should be re-examined by better experts with more faith in retrenchment. It is also necessary to make provision for the progressive reduction of the grant.

U. P. PEASANTS' PLIGHT

During the course of a debate last week in the U. P. Legislative Council regarding the acute agricultural distress prevailing practically all over the United Provinces, Mr. Smith, the Finance Member, in defending Government policy made the damaging confession that Government were helpless. They had, according to him, given as much remission in revenue as they possibly could. But the proceedings of the Rae Bareli Zamindars' Conference held on the 19th instant are an eloquent commentary on the policy pursued by the U. P. Government to alleviate the distress of the peasants. It was a policy which helped neither the zamindar nor the tenant. It only enabled the big Taluqdars, who did not care in what manner their agents recovered their dues from the tenants, to pay off Government revenue. Rai Rajeshwar Bali, the President of the Conference, although he exhibited no sympathy for the work of Congressmen in investigating the economic condition of the tenants, exposed in his speech the utter failure of officialdom to grapple with the situation. The U. P. Government had, it appears, after months of cogitation, evolved a certain "formula" which laid down a schedule of remissions. Rai Rajeshwar Bali observed: "This formula, so inadequate to meet the real needs of the situation, and already so delayed in its announcement, was complicated in its conception; and it took about two months for the revenue officers of every district to translate it into terms of actual rents remitted in every "mahal" or village. Thus the whole of April and May and in some districts, even a part of June passed before the tenants could know what remission they got."

Is it any wonder that the tenants became restive? Let it be remembered that this vigorous condemnation of official dilatoriness does not come from a Congressman but from a Taluqdar and an ex-Minister. When signs of a serious agricultural situation became evident it was the duty of the U. P. Government to take radical measures to save the peasantry. They did nothing of the kind. It is evident that in the United Provinces a section of officialdom still clings to the doctrine that if the tenant cannot pay, he must be held to be merely unwilling to pay and that coercive processes for securing revenue collections must be at once applied. If some Taluqdars do use coercion themselves, it is to be connived at. The District Congress Committees in Rae Bareli made repeated requests to the Deputy Commissioner to investigate into definite complaints of coercion. Their grievance is that no attention was paid to their complaints. On the contrary, a liberal use was made of Section 107 to "gag" Congressmen. Pundit Jawaharlal's comment on Sir Malcolm Hailey's defence of official policy is: "There has been persistent breach of the terms of the Delhi agreement on behalf of Government officials. ..... In one district as many as 750 processes were issued and this sword of Damocles hangs over the heads of all persons in rural areas." Do Sir Malcolm Hailey and his advisers believe that a paltry remission in revenue of 12½ per cent. and the liberal use of "preventive" sections will create peace in the United Provinces?

THE NATIONAL FLAG

The derisive comments of the "Times of India" in a leading article under the caption "'National' Flag Complications" will hardly serve the object the journal evidently has in view. It would like the public to believe that the National Flag is only the symbol adopted by a particular political party in India and that "even a large number of Hindu Congressmen are still uncertain what the national flag should be in shape and colour and design". The Congress Working Committee is taking a statesmanlike step in reviewing all suggestions to make the Flag thoroughly representative and it is only an index of the wide popularity and respect which the National Flag enjoys with an overwhelming number of Indians that suggestions should have been made by many influential men to change the present design. But the fact that such suggestions are considered is no justification for the assertion that "there is no such a thing as an 'Indian National Flag'," an assertion made by a member of the Corporation, which our contemporary gleefully utilises for the purpose of ridiculing the Indian sentiment regarding the Flag. As for the attitude of certain State authorities who would like to impose restrictions upon the 'hoisting' of the National Flag in State territory, their action, however welcome it may be to the Anglo-Indian Press, naturally provokes resentment. The States subjects who like to give expression to their respect for the National Flag do not by their action offer disrespect to flags symbolising the sovereignty of their States nor do they desire that their flags should be given "a subordinate place" to the National Tri-colour.

BOLD TEMPLE TRUSTEES.

Two managing trustees of the Shanta Durga Temple of Ankola inform us that the small Government grant of Rs. 94, made to the temple annually, but disallowed last year on the ground that a Satyagraha Camp was opened in the temple premises, is disallowed this year also in spite of the Gandhi-Irwin Agreement. Apart from the propriety of Government giving grants to temples and similar religious institutions, a question on which opinions may well differ, there is no doubt that the discontinuance of the grant is against the spirit of the Agreement. It appears from the relevant papers sent to us that the Collector of Kanara has rejected the appeal of the trustees for the renewal of the grant on the ground that they "not only did not express regret for the past conduct nor undertook to be of good behaviour in future." We are glad to note that the trustees did not express any regret; indeed there was no occasion for doing so. And, we trust they will continue to refuse expressing regret or give any humiliating undertaking. It should be easy to collect the small amount of the grant from among the local devotees of the temple. We congratulate the trustees on the bold stand they have so far taken.

Trifles.

The London "Daily Mail's" NO. I. Expert-on-the-spot, i.e., Sir Percival Phillips, says in one of his despatches: "Although an official statement issued by the Maharaja of Bhopal, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, gives the impression that the ruling Indian Princes are now united in supporting the scheme for a federation between the Indian States and British India, this is far from the case".

He is, of course, omniscient. But I bet that Sir Perceival has omitted to tell his readers anything about His Highness the Nawab of Patiala's latest.

* * * * *

Talking of Sir Percival—I take my hat off to him—he has taken the readers of his very popular paper into his confidence on another interesting matter—the matter of "wild charges" that were made by Gandhi, particularly against the district magistrate of Rae-Bareili.

* * * * *

What he thinks of those "wild charges" now, is more than Sir Percival himself can say.

* * * * *

Lord Irwin's latest speeches have convinced Lord Inchcape that the ex-Viceroy wants that "Britain should leave India and abandon the country to the chaos that would inevitably follow". He, therefore, suggests that "it might have been better if Lord Irwin had been sent to India a Bishop rather than as a Viceroy."

I entirely agree with Lord Inchcape.

* * * * *

And I am glad to find that he also agrees with me. I have always held the view that there is considerable difference between Christianity and British Imperialism.

* * * * *

"I must, in justice to the administrative work of Lord Peel and the late Lord Birkenhead, make this observation, and that is that the 'Birkenhead tone,' which the Secretary of State was so disdainful about when he took office, succeeded in keeping the credit of India in a far better condition than it has been since the present administration."—Earl Winterton in the House of Commons.

Sir Basil Blackett and Sir George Schuster both endorse this tribute.

* * * * *

The former holds further, that it was largely due to the Birkenhead touch that the exchange ratio had been able to contribute a few millions to the credit of India.

* * * * *

I am, unfortunately, able neither to confirm nor deny the suggestion that Maulana Shafi Daudi, while appealing telegraphically to individual Muslim members of the R. T. C. to support the boycott threat, has inadvertantly forgotten to address a copy to himself.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

:o:

PROPOSED MONOPOLY OF COTTON TRADE

(BY—EX-DIRECTOR.)

II*

As stated above out of the 16 members constituting the Board 14 will be members of the Association but with a view to give the appearance of plausibility to the members of the Council these 14 members are classified into three heads, i.e., out of 14, 4 will be from amongst purchasers, 4 from amongst sellers and 6 from amongst brokers, to have their seat on the Board of Directors. It is a misnomer to say 4 four of them will be from amongst the sellers Because these sellers are not vendors on beholf of the agriculturist producers but the term is used merely for the sake of confidence. The writer has been in business from times before the Association came into being till date. But it is not possible for him to make a distinction between the interest of the so-called purchasers and sellers.

NO DISTINCTION BETWEEN SELLER AND BUYER.

In Bombay those who do ready business in cotton get admission on the Board under one class or another as they may please. And they know full well that there is no law in existence making a distinction between a purchaser and a seller in this Association.

Mostly foreign firms and mill people get themselves enlisted as purchasers whereas Indian merchants mostly get themselves in as vendors. But there is no difference between their respective business. Indian merchants sell in Bombay cotton which they have purchased in the mofussil or they themselves ship the same to foreign countries. Similarly foreign houses also mostly purchase cotton in the mofussil and ship the same to foreign countries. In this manner all merchants are strictly speaking purchasers from the mofussil. And the interest of them all is also the same, i.e., they are all interested in securing cotton at cheap rates from the agriculturists and small merchants and thus their interest is centred in keeping rates down.

These merchants without exception can gain an advantage only by crushing down the poor cultivators and petty merchants because they sell the stuff either to foreigners or to local mills, they all being in a combine. It is not possible for the merchants to gain any advantage from that direction.

HEDGE CONTRACT.

Now there is another matter which should be clearly understood as to how this Association and all these merchants combine to keep down rates. This Association has its contracts based on different lines altogether from the contracts of the merchants of other countries. Such contracts are not heard of in Liverpoool, America or any other part of the world and even in India with the exception of Bombay. They are not in currency in Karachi or any other market and such contracts are also not known in respect of other commodities even in India or in Bombay. These contracts have been invented by some fertile brain for exclusive application to cotton business.

An ordinary contract between merchants for sale and purchase is understood by an ordinary man to mean that the purchaser thereby binds himself to take delivery and vendor binds himself to give delivery of the goods. But under this hedge contracts the position is different. It is a condition of these contracts that a purchaser is bound to take delivery of goods on any day on which the vendor offers to give delivery during the whole month for which the contract is made, but, on the other hand, if the vendor does not at any time give delivery during the month, the purchaser is without a remedy. He cannot purchase on the account of the vendor. Only the difference is received according to the rates which may be fixed by the Board of Directors.

How do you call this contract which does not bind the vendor to give delivery? This is a matter deserving due and proper consideration. If Government does not bring in such Bills, such a contract would be held wanting in mutuality and would not be a proper contract even in Bombay itself under ordinary law.

The public of this country and in particular the agriculturists have suffered to the extent of crores during the last nine years because of the operation of the rules and regulations of this Association. And the single law in respect of this contract drains the agriculture

(Continued on page 8.)

*The first article appeared on 27th instant.

GOANESE & THE INDIAN TRICOLOUR.

:o:

PROF. A. SOARES' COMPATRIOT PROTESTS

(BY "A GOAN.")

"The ridiculous snobbism of this "westernised" class which spoils, by its bad example, the great mass of Goan people, introduced here certain habits and modes of living that, besides being anti-economic, are uncomfortable, anti-hygienic, unaesthetic and symbolize our mental slavery ..... The sham personality that it gives to the Goan, gave our countrymen residing in Africa, the epithet of "Mongrels of the Portuguese" with which they were honoured by a European and Catholic missionary. To think that many still consider this outward display as a mark of superiority and progress!"

These words are translated and quoted haphazard from a Portuguese pamphlet on "Swadeshi," signed and broadcast by Sriyut T. Braganca Cunha, in which that leader of enlightened and representative Goan opinion ably states the whole case of self-respect and true personality of our people.

OUR PRIDE—AND SHAME.

As one who has contributed a good deal to the work of defending his country against organized vilification and propaganda and of representing her case in the literary and political Continental Press with all the gifts and abilities of his brilliant French pen, Sriyut Braganca Cunha speaks with the authority of a small but highly cultured and influential class of Goanese. There is, no doubt, a strange irony about some of our young men, mostly students prosecuting higher studies abroad, pleading the cause of ardent nationalism and Indian culture while their compatriots in India are creating the stigma of backwardness and a feeling of bad blood between Goanese and Indian Nationalists. No comparison could, of course, be attempted between the Goanese who move in an atmosphere of freedom and cultural cosmopolitanism of the Continent with those who are, at worst, parasitic careerists and 'apkewastes' and, at best, well-intentioned but blundering ignoramuses. They produce a reaction in our feeling of pride and make us hang down our heads in shame.

CIVICS AND LATINISM.

The association of the name of Prof. A Soares with the latter, 'apropos' the recent discussion in the Bombay Corporation on the flying of the Indian national tricolour on the civic buildings, should really surprise some of us who had known the Goan Professor as a man of independence and character. I cannot understand why a man of his position should do anything that is likely to offend the susceptibilities of a majority of his admirers. It is impossible to deny that the Professor did put himself in a ridiculous position when he raised his wonderful point of order. He probably imagined his colleagues to be Latin scholars and that the flag-question involved a sacrilegous misuse of Latin grammar and ended by misusing his high and unquestionable ability in pedagogy. His point of order is worthy of discussion not in the Corporation Hall but in that of some Jesuitical college where brilliant pedagogy is practised in classical and learned argumentation.

FLAG AND FINE FEELING.

In the meantime and seriously, one may quote Homer and his cold, classic words about 'love of the fatherland' ..... or rather, one may not quote him in deference to the passionate feeling that burns in all of us. Is not the Indian tri-colour an outward symbol of that sentiment? Should we be proud because we are dubbed 'Mongrels' when we, the sons and daughters of India, must be known and recognised as Indians whatever our externalities may be? We look up to the flag as our salvation—the best and worst of us—and it is a shocking insult to our own finer feeling when we are told we have no flag. More's the shame! But the Latin Professor must explain.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

States' People's Rights.

It was a stimulating speech that was delivered by Mr. A.V. Thakkar as President of the third session of the Punjab States People's Conference at Simla. He exposed a number of defects in the proposed scheme of Federation and asked the State people to accept it only if it proved to be of a genuine type. Among the conditions of a sound and workable scheme of Federation, he suggested: (1) that the States' people must be represented in the Federal Legislature by popular election; (2) that fundamental rights of citizenship should be guaranteed by the Federal Constitution and "should be enforced by the Federal Judiciary"; (3) that residual powers should vest in the Federal Government and not in the Government of the Provinces and the States, and (4) that "the Federal Government should exercise the rights of Paramountcy over the States Governments so long as those are not brought under popular control." "If Federation of this character is possible, he said, we would welcome it; but Federation of the character proposed is not only of no advantage to us, but is positively injurious to our interest." We cordially commend the full text of the speech to all those who are specially interested in the Indian States.

Danger To Democracy.

Regarding the effect of the proposed scheme of Federation on the States, Mr Thakkar said that whatever the scheme might do for British India, it "does not propose to give even a jot or tittle of power to the people in the States." On the other hand, "whatever power falls to the share of the States, will go to the rulers and no part of it to the people." Mr. Thakkar, therefore, urges the representatives of British India "to insist, if necessary, even to the breaking point," that the States' people must be adequately represented on the Federal Legislature by popular election. We are confident that British Indians will so insist if only because, as Mr. Thakkar himself points out, it will be a source of demoralisation to the democracy in India if nearly one-third of the total number of members in both Houses of the Legislature will be or can be the nominees of the autocratic heads of the States.

The Meerut Conference.

Giving his impressions of the U.P. Nationalist Muslim Conference, held at Meerut, Dr. Mahmud, the President, says in the course of a Press interview:—

"The Conference was attended by about 400 delegates from all parts of the United Provinces besides a large number of visitors. The admission to the Conference was regulated by tickets. The attempts of the reactionaries who wanted to break up the Conference, met with dismal failure. The Conference was a fitting reply to the fulminations of Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, who, the other day at Dacca, asked what the Nationalist Muslim Party was? Had he been present at Meerut, he would have been disillusioned."

Doctor Shafaat Ahmad Khan does not need disillusionment. He knows very well what the Nationalist Party is and also what he himself is. His fulminates because he deliberately seeks to throw dust into the eyes of the world. We note, incidentally, that efforts were made to break up the Conference. These efforts have now become a common feature of Nationalist Muslim gatherings. Which shows that reactionary opposition to Muslim Nationalist has been standardised into tactics of rowdyism.

Bohras And Wakf Act.

We congratulate the youth of the Bohra community on the courageous manner in which it has exposed the propaganda carried on by interested persons of the community in favour of exemption from the Wakf Act. Such propaganda is bad enough in itself. When it is accompanied, as alleged by the Young Men's Bohra Association, by threats of social tyranny and persecution, it becomes reprehensible. It is very gratifying to note that it is not meeting with success. And, the Bohra young men have emphatically declared that 'exemption, if granted, will not conduce to the general welfare of the community, but will prove detrimental to the interests of the beneficiaries." This is the opinion of the Wakf Committee also. Government, we are glad to note, have at last decided not to flout public opinion and sacrifice the interest of a community for the sake of a few individuals. We congratulate them on their decision to put an end to what, on the showing of their own committee, amounts to a scandal, pure and simple.

BAN ON NATIONAL FLAG

Mr. Nariman And Film Censors

"ABUSE OF POWER" SAYS B. P. C. C. PRESIDENT.

The following correspondence between Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Chairman of the Board of Film Censors will be read with interest:—

"A few day ago we were rather surprised to read in the papers, that, along with a number of objectionable and undesirable scenes on cinema screen, you had also banned scenes showing Congress Flags. On enquiries we were informed that the said scene referred to a cinema piece called "Gohorjan" by the Educational Pictures Ltd, Dadar and that the omitted scene simply showed the heroine of the play appearing on the scene with a National Flag in her hand, with a patriotic inscription. We are informed that several other similar scenes of nation demonstrations are banned. I presume that the said ban was imposed by you, acting or purporting to act, under Section 7 of the Cinematograph, Act No. 11 of 1918, which gives you authority to withhold issuing cetificates in respect of such films as in your opinion are not suitable for public exhibition.

"ABUSE OF POWER".

I venture to point out that the Act applies only to films which are objectionable and undesirable from the point of view of public morals and is intended only to prevent the public exhibition of obscene and indecent pictures or scenes and the application of the said Act as a political weapon to suppress legitimate national propaganda would be a gross abuse of your power and authority under the said Act. You do not seem to be aware of the circumstances under which the said Act was enacted nor have you studied the object and reasons and the material part of the debate in the Assembly when the Act was passed. If you study these records you will be convinced that the word "unsuitable" in Section 7 of the Act was intended to apply only to objectionable llms of the type described above and the object was further made clear in the opening and closing speeches of Sir W. Vincent the then Home Member who was in charge of the Bill.

It is quite clear from the original authentic Council records that "unsuitable" in Sec 7 of the Act would only mean improper or objectionable films or indecent or obscene pictures or scenes that would offend the religious or racial feelings or discouraging recruiting during the War which does not apply now. It is, therefore, clear that this Act was never intended to be used as a political weapon to suppress legitimate National Propaganda or activities and it is distinct abuse of your power and authority to extend the provision of the Act to the sphere beyond its original intentions.

ANOMALOUS AND ABSURD.

Such intentions are further obvious from the fact that this function is entrusted to a non-official body of citizens, and not merely to the officials of Law and Order alone. The idea is to get the opinion of an average citizen as to the effect of a particular picture on the moral aspects of the Society; a non-official opinion is not consulted in matters political or pertaining to Law and Order. Thus such a ban would even in abnormal time of hostility be considered ultra-vires and arbitrary; during normal time of truce it would also be naturally construed as a warlike act of provocation and ill-will. So far as the Official Chairman is concerned it would certainly amount to a violation of the truce terms. It appears anomalous and even absurd that when Flag salutations and such other national actibities and demonstrations are freely permitted since the truce in actual life without any hindrance by the authorities, the reproduction of these scenes on a screen, even on much smaller scale, should be banned. Such an indiscrete order is bound to create ill-will and misunderstanding amongst the people at a time when laudable efforts are being made from responsible and respectable quarters for peace. A large section of the people are bound to look upon this ban as a needless and uncalled for insult to national sentiment and outrage on national feeling.

RECONSIDER DECISION.

As under advice and direction of Mahatma Gandhi we are most anxious to avoid any drastic or hasty step that may even remotely be construed as an endeavour on our part to commit a breach of the truce terms, it is deemed advisable to address this letter to you requesting you to reconsider decision, particularly in view of the clear explanation contained in the statement of objects and reasons, as well as to maintain the harmonious and friendly relations, particularly during the period of truce.

It was only after a reminder of the above letter was sent to the Board that a formal acknowledgement was sent to Mr. Nariman saying that the matter would be considered by the Board. Mr. Nariman then wrote as follows:—

"I shall thank you to let me know if the Board has considered the question about the ban on National Flags. According to your letter No. 178 dated the 17th July, 1931 the matter was to be placed before your Board's meeting yesterday. I shall thank you to send reply per bearer and oblige."

The following Reply was received from the Secretary of the Board of Film Censors:—

"With reference to your letter dated the 5th instant, I am directed by my Board to inform you that if the producer of the film to which you refer feels that any part of the film has been unjustifiably excised by my Board it is open to him to ask the Board to reconsider the matter or to appeal to Government."

To this Mr. Nariman addressed the following rejoinder:—

MR. NARIMAN'S REJOINDER.

"I regret that the Board has shirked the direct issue and has taken protection behind an extremely technical point. However in order to give the Board another opportunity to face the issue direct the Congress will shortly arrange to take a Cinema picture of a National Flag Salutation ceremony and apply direct so that the Board may have no further excuse to evade this important issue."

FLOODS IN MALWAN.

Many Lives Lost.

(From A Correspondent)

MALVAN, July 27.

There has been unprecedented rainfall in Malvan. From 23rd inst. the rainfall is recorded to be twenty inches. Several villages in Masura and Kalsa valley were flooded. In Malvan Taluka hundreds of houses were under water for more than twelve hours. Many houses have collapsed and the people are forced to seek shelter in other places. Many lives and cattle have been reported to have been lost. Most of the volunteers from the Satyagraha camp are moving in flooded areas and giving all possible help.

RAILWAY BRIDGE WASHED AWAY BY FLOODS

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Sonato a, E. B. Railway wires under date July 27:—

The pier of the bridge at mile 215/6/7 between Sukanpukur and Sonatola on the Santahur Lalmonirhat section was washed away last night by heavy floods. Night transhipment is unsafe. Passenger trains 201 up and 208 down and 207 up and 202 down during the day will be transhipped and No. 300 down will run up to Sonatola and work back as No. 257 up from there. Similarly No. 257 will work as No. 300 down from Sukanpukar. Through communication is expected to be restored in about 48 hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY SKATING CLASS

A Remarkable Display Skating Feats

To show something new and to do something remarkable is the motto of Bombay Skating class. On Sunday the members of the Bombay skating class situated at Gowalia Tank conducted by Mr. H. D. Darukhanawala gave a skating exhibition at the class premises. This exhibition is said to be the first of its kind in India. The programme consisted of boxing tournament on roller skates, badminton tournament on roller skates by girls and boys and cricket carnival on roller skates by tiny tots. There were seven items in which item No. 3 badminton (3a side) drew special attention. The girls and boys played in a most skilful manner. The game on each side was tough and created great liveliness and interest. The audience was astonished at seeing girls playing so well. The item boxing played by Messrs. Nozer Pundole and Jimmy Moddy was also equally praised. Another item which created interest and amusement was one of the tiny tots playing cricket.

The annual general meeting of the Geological, Mining and Metallurgical Society of India, will be held on Friday, (31st inst.) at 5-30 p.m. in the Hall of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, 20 Strand Road, Calcutta.

LUCKNOW HEALTH OFFICER STABBED

QUARREL OVER EXAMINATION PAPERS

Pathan Assailant Arrested

LUCKNOW, July 27.

Khan Sahib Hafiz Mohiuddin, head assistant to the Director of Public Health and Secretary to the Board of Public Health, was stabbed in his office shortly after noon to-day.

It appears that a young Pathan named Nabi Ahmed who had failed in the final sanitary inspectors examination came to see the Khan Saheb to-day and demanded to be shown his original answer papers and the marks sheet of the examination.

He was told this could not be done under the rules. The visitor next demanded to see Col. Dunn, the Director. The Khan Saheb again refused to oblige him, as the officer was on tour. This led to an altercation.

It is alleged visitor whipped out a dagger and stabbed the Khan Sahib on the left shoulder. The officer was removed to the Balrampur Hospital and the assailant was arrested.—A. P.

SENAPATI BAPAT POPULARISING KHADI.

Wai Lanes Swept Clean.

(From A Correspondent)

WAI, July 27.

Senapati Papat, President and Mr. G. V. Ketkar, Vice-president of Maharashtra Congress Committee arrived at Wai on 25th inst. In a private meeting of Congress workers and citizens held in the afternoon the programme of the Provincial Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee was explained. In the evening after flag salutation, a procession for hawking khadi, with volunteers singing khadi songs, was taken through the main streets.

SWEEPING LANES.

Next morning Sjt. Bapat with students from Pradnya Pathashala National School swept the dirty lanes in Wai for two hours. The Khadi stock at Wai being insufficint, a fresh stock was ordered from Satara. A Khadi hawking procession with songs and flag salutation was again held in the afternoon. A public meeting was held in the evening under the presidentship of Mr. G. V. Ketkar.

Mr. Bapat exhorted the audience to discard all foreign clothes. A purse was presented to Mr. Bapat for boycott propaganda. The party left for Satara on the 27th inst. where a similar programme is arranged.

"Many A Slip"

At The Pathe.

That popular star of "All Quiet on the Western Front," Lew Ayres will appear this week at Pathe Cinema with Joan Bennett. Together with Slim Summerville they provide a great treat in a very delightful comedy "Many a Slip".

The picture tells the romantic story of a girl and a boy. The girl discovers that she is in love with the young man. Feeling that he has positive ideas against marriage, and wishing to become his wife, the artful young lady allows him to think that she is expecting an interesting event and they are married at once.

From this point in the story complications pile up at a swift pace, and the plot is thickened by the troubles of a housemaid. Laugh follows laugh, until the whole story finally explodes in a gale of merriment—but not until the characters have found themselves in exceedingly hot water.

The programme this week includes a two reel talking comedy and a double instalment of the Pathe Gazette.

Kanarese Dramas In Bombay.

The Dattatraya Kannada Dramatic Company staged the "Chavati Chandra" and "Vishama Vivaha" at the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road, on Saturday night and Sunday afternoon respectively; and on both occasions Karnatak residents in Bombay mustered strong. At the inaugural performance on Saturday, Mr. Krishnarao Mudvedkar of Dharwar introduced the Company to the Bombay public as the pioneer dramatic troupe of Karnatak; Mr. Bevoor, I.C.S., Post Master General of Bombay, who presided on the occasion, expressed the hope that Bombay Karnatakis would not fail to appreciate and patronise Karnatak art and talent, wherever it was found. In music and acting, at both the performances, the Company maintained a very high standard.

PICKETING AUCTION SALES

Madras Commissioner's Order

CONGRESS COMMITTEES TO CHALLENGE

(From Our Correspondent.)

TIRUCHENGODU, July 27.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari has not directed Congress Committees not to picket auction sales, pending receipt of Mahatmaji's instructions. The facts are that Madras Excise Commissioner has issued a notification that Congress is not entitled to picket auction sales, and District Magistrates are trying to take action on that notification. Mr. Rajagopalachari is now in correspondence with Government in respect of this matter. Definite instructions will be issued to all Congress Committees soon. Consulting Gandhiji became necessary owing to wrong interpretation of the Pact by the local authorities. Gandhiji's opinion has since been received.

RETRENCHMENT IN SALARIES

Imperial Bank Employees' Protest

A large number of the employees of the Imperial Bank of India assembled in the Hall of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association on Monday evening to protest against the proposed cut in the salaries of the staff and the proposal of the authorities asking the employees to contribute from November 1, 1931, 5 per cent of their salaries to the Pension Fund. Mr. S. C. Joshi presided.

The meeting was convened by the Imperial Bank of India Staff Association but non-members were also allowed to participate in the discussions.

ILLEGAL!

Mr. S. C. Joshi in his speech said that the retrenchment axe was affecting men in all services and it was time that they woke up and decided to take some concerted action against the move of the employers to reduce the salaries of men who were even now getting less than what ordinary human requirements needed. He characterised the proposal of the Bank authorities asking the employees to contribute to the Pension Fund as absurd and said that if any of the employees went to a law court and fought out the issue on legal grounds the issue would be decided in his favour.

LESS THAN LIVING WAGE.

As regards the other proposal of a general cut of 10 per cent in the salaries of all the emhe said said that no employer had a right to touch the salaries of those men who were getting even less than a living wage. He appealed to the employees of the Bank to present a united front on this critical occasion as it had fallen to their lot to face the cut first. They were expected to give a lead to the rest of the salaried employees in the city and he hoped that they would rise to the occasion and strongly resist the move of the authorities.

LOWLY PAID STAFF.

Several employees of the Bank then addressed the gathering and dwelt at length on the disabilities under which they were working. They complained that for several years past many of them were not getting their usual promotions and now the authorities proposed to "demote" them. It was not fair on the part of the authorities that in these days of depression, while they were paying 12 per cent dividend to the shareholders they should reduce the salaries of the lowly paid staff. If at all there must be a cut in salaries they suggested it should be on a graduated scale.

SOME RESOLUTIONS.

The meeting adopted unanimously three resolutions. The first resolution totally disapproved the decision of the Central Board which asked the employees to contribute from November 1, 1, 1931 5 per cent of their salaries to the Pension Fund.

The second resolution declared that in the opinion of the employees no cut in salaries was necessary as the Bank had already taken certain steps like reducing the clerical staff by 15 per cent stopping annual increments and introducing a lower scale of salaries for the new entrants.

As an alternative to the cut proposed by the authorities, the resolution proposed a scale which left salaries under Rs. 100 a month untouched and suggested a graduated cut beginning from one per cent in the salaries of those getting from Rs. 101 to 200 and ending with a cut of 25 per cent in the salaries of those getting Rs. 5,001 and above a month.

The third resolution announced that the employees were opposed to the proposed review of the old maximum and minimum grades of salaries.

DAWOOD BORAH COMMUNITY AND WAKF ACT.

Exemption To Be Withdrawn

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Mussalman Wakf Act, passed by the Central Legislature, became Law in August 1923, and the provisions of the Act were brought into force in this Presidency including Sind in June 1925. The Dawoodi Borah Community was however exempted from the operation of the Act for a period of three years, or pending further orders. At the same time it was made clear that the decision was subject to reconsideration at the end of the period of three years. Subsequently a very large number of representations were made to Government urging them to withdraw the exemption granted to that community. Many notices of resolutions were also received from members of the Legislative Council to the same effect.

COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

The Bombay Legislative Council at its meeting held on 12th August 1929 passed a resolution recommending to Government to appoint a Committee of official and non-officials to enquire into and report on the administration of Mussalman Wakfs in the City of Bombay; In pursuance of that resolution, Government appointed a Committee for the purpose, and one of the terms of reference was whether section 13 of the Mussalman Wakf Act enabling the local Government to exempt Wakfs from its operation should be retained or removed. On this point the Committee unanimously recommended that the section should be delted.

EXEMPTION WITHDRAWN.

The Committee also recorded evidence in connection with the question of exemption granted to the Dawoodi Borah Community, and after full consideration of the evidence recorded, the Committee came to the conclusion that if any Mussalman Community needs the protection and aid of the Act, it is the Dawoodi Borah Community. After careful consideration of this recommendation and of the representations made by the two sections of Dawoodi Borah Community, Government have come to the conclusion that there is no ground for the continuance of the exemption granted to that Community, and they have accordingly decided to terminate it with effect from 1st October 1931. Government have further decided that the similar exemption granted to the Suni Borah Panchayat of Rander in the Surat District should also be withdrawn from the same date.

AFGHAN INDEPENDENCE DAY IN KABUL.

Great Preparations Being Made

PESHAWAR, July 27.

The Afghan Independence Day will be celebrated in Kabul in the middle of August and elaborate preparations are being made for the occasion. There will be a wonderful pageant of tribesmen and troops besides the usual fixtures.

An exhibition of Afghan arts and handicrafts will be held at Darulaman at which King Nadir Shah as offered many prizes.

After an eight-month tour of the Northern Provinces during which he cleared the country of mischief makers and restored complete peace, General Shah Mahmud Khan, the Afghan Minister of War, is returning to Kabul shortly.—A. P.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE STUDENTS' REGRET

POONA, July 27.

When the Fergusson College students assembled in their respective classes and commenced work to-day the following resolution was read out by Principal Mahajani and the students passed it standing in their seats:—

"We, the students of the Fergusson College, express our deep sense of abhorrence at the outrageous attack on the Governor of Bombay while he visited the College as a guest on the 22nd instant. We offer our sincere congratulations to him on his providential escape. We entirely disapprove of the unmannerly and undignified conduct of a few of our brethern at the time of departure."—A. P.

PUDUKOTTAH ARRESTS

PUDUKOTTAH, July 26.

The Durbar having reasons to suppect the complicity of Muthuswami Vallatharas, Vakil of the Chief Court in the recent disturbances has ordered his arrest and he has been interned in the Pudukottah Central Jail.

Altogether 63 arrests have been made in connection with the recent rioting in the town.

Of the prisoners rescued by rioters from the Central Jail 22 have either surrendered themselves, or have been rearrested.—A.P.

Bombay Shroffs Oppose Cotton Control Bill.

IT IS, UNDEMOCRATIC, DRASTIC AND HARMFUL, THEY SAY.

The Secretary of the Bombay Shroff Association has addressed the following letter to the Government:—

The Committe of the Bombay Shroff Association considered the above Bill, the principal object of which is to give the East India Cotton Association the sole monopoly to regulate and control the cotton trade of Bombay. But my Committee are opposed to the principle of vesting a single Association with the exclusive control of trade, as it goes counter to the fundamental principle of free and open competition which can only conduce to the healthy development and growth of trade. Further such exclusive control will tend to make the monopolist body impervious to criticism and autocratic and unmindful of smaller interests, as the fear of competition will be eliminated. The principle therefore of giving a monopoly of trade to a single Association is unwholesome and injurious to the best interests of the trade.

My Committee are not, however, unaware of certain well recognised cases where exceptions are made to the above rule. In such cases, however, the constitution of the monopolist bodies is made as democratic as possible and satisfactory to the various interests concerned.

UNDEMOCRATIC FRAME WORK.

But the constitution of the East India Cotton Association though revised by the proposed Bill on the lines of the minority report of the Wiles' Committee, fails to fulfill this primary aim. The examination of the clauses of the said Bill reveals the undemocratic character of the frame work of the constitution, and its inefficacy to safeguard the interests both of the cotton growers and the small traders which should be the sine-qua-non of the constitution of any Association dealing in cotton trade. Out of 16 seats on the Board of the East India Cotton Association, 4 are given to buyers, 4 to sellers, 6 to brokers and only 2 to growers who are to be represented by nomination. Thus the growers of cotton who constitute the backbone of the trade and who should have a preponderant voice in regulating the cotton market are given a very ineffective representation. Apart from this decided disadvantage, there are clauses in the constitution too numerous to mention here which subordinate their interests to those of the other sections of the trade. Besides the small traders are practically debarred from being members, as the membership fee is kept prohibitively high. It is thus clear that the monopoly given to such an Association will be simply for the benefit of a coteric of capitalists with the result that the interests of growers will be sacrificed and the trade as a whole will immensely suffer.

DRASTIC AND HARMFUL.

My Committee further submit that the provision of the Bill which makes the passing of forward contracts other than those through the agency of the members of the East India Cotton Association as a penal offence is drastic and harmful to the interests of the trade. Such a provision is an encroachment on the trading rights of Associations and persons and does not exist even in case of other Associations enjiying a monopoly, e.g. The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association. My Committee, therefore, strongly urge that the said provision should be deleted.

AMENDMENTS SUGGESTED.

My Committee have to suggest further Amendments in the following provisions.)

Section (3) (e)—"Bombay means and includes the city of Bombay and the Island of Salsette".

My Committee are of opinion that the island of Salsette should not be included in the limits of Bombay.

Section (4) (m)—"The Board may, subject to the sanction of the Governor-in-Council, make bye-laws for providing for the institution, maintenance and control of certified godowns."

My Committee are of opinion that this matter which is highly in the interests of growers and the general trade should not be left undecided and at the discertion of the East India Cotton Association. It should be made obligatory on the E. I. C. A. by an express provision in the Bill to introduce the system of certified godowns within a certain time. It should be simultaneously provided that no goods can be tendered in delivery unless previously stored in the certified godowns.

Section (3) Sub-clause—"Bye-laws made by the Board under sub-section (1) shall be subject to the condition of previous publication and when sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council shall be published in Bombay Government Gazette—the bye-laws so made and sanctioned may be enforced before publication in the said gazette.

My Committee are of opinion that the bye-laws framed by the East India Cotton Association should not be sanctioned by the Governor-in-Council unless they are laid on the table of the Legislative Council and the East India Cotton Association previously for a period of three months. The above clause should be amended accordingly.

FOREIGN MISSIONARIES' ACTIVITIES IN CHINA.

To Be Placed Under "Close Supervision Of Kuomin-Tang."

In view of the misunderstanding created in Britain and in this country regarding Mahatma Gandhi's remarks about missionary work in India, the following news from China will be read with great interest.

The "North-China Herald" writes in its issue of June 23:—

"The National Government, according to a Nanking message received here on June 21, has drafted a set of regulations governing the supervision of foreign religious organisations in China. According to these, foreign missionaries sent to China to preach the gospel shall in future, be placed under the close supervision of the Kuomin-tang headquarters of the place in which they work and must not desseminate doctorines contrary to the "San Min Chu I."

ALL-INDIA COTTTON GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

It is decided to start this association with a view to safeguard the interests and rights of Indian Cotton Growers, aims and objects of which have been approved by

MAHATMA GANDHI.

Cotton cultivators and landholders desiring to join this association may please communicate to:—

"X" C/o. "Bombay Chronicle," Fort, Bombay.

"ZENITH" DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

SHIPPING NEWS
Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.
July 27.
British Judge, Stolt, Abadon.
Storviken, Owendon, Rangoon.
Sirsa, Samuel, Rangoon.
Heijan Maru, Suzaki, Calcutta.
Gharinda, Endusby, Bidi Bunder.

DEPARTURES.
July 28.
Pilsna, Consulch, Trieste.
C/Bristol, Mackenzie, Calcutta.
Orna, Collins, Bhownager.

LOADING.
July 27.
Steamer C/Bath for Liverpool.
Steamer Nurjehan for Rangoon.
Steamer Tawali for Hamburg.

S.S. British Judge:—The A. P. O. Coy.'s steamer British Judge, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil.

S.S. Storvilken:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Storviken, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Sirsa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Sirsa, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Heijan Maru:—The J. M. Coy.'s steamer Heijan Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Ghari da:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Gharinda arrived in harbour yesterday from Bidi Bunder, with a general cargo.

S.S. Pilsna:—The Lloyd T. Coy.'s steamer Pilsna, is expected to arrive here to-day from Kobe, with a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail to-day for Trieste with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S.S. C/Bristol:—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer City of Bristol, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Orna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Orna, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Bhownagar, with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK
Bombay, July 27.
1 Hakodate Maru, Kobe, 30-7 N Y Kaisha.
2 Ranchi, London, 8-8, M M & Co.
4 Golde fels, Karachi, 29-7 L Edwards.
9 Tawali Furmantle, 29-7. L Edwards Ltd.
10 Belpamela, Madras, NF, K Nixon Co.
11 Nirvana, Japan 7-8, M M & Co.
14 Karagola, Durban, 29-7, M M & Co.
16 C/o Bristol, Colombo, 28-7, F F Compbell & Co.
17 San Giuseppe Portovachoc de Promabino, 29-7-31, G. Gabriel.

VICTORIA DOCK
1 Ghwinda, Calcutta, NF, M M & Co.
2 Nurjiha, Rangoon, NF, T Morrison & Co.
3 Bandra, P Gulf, 29-7, M M &
4 Vasna, Busrah, N.F., M M & Co.
6 Storviken, Karachi, 29-7, Sindia S N Co.
7 Chakla, Calcutta, 2-8, M M & Co.
10-11 Havre Maru, Karachi, 30-7, O S Kaisha.
12-13 Orna, Bhavnagar, 28-7, M M and Co.
14 Garbeta, Japan, 28-7, M M and Co.
15 Strudsholm, Malabar Coast, 28-7, National S S Co.
16 Laxmi, NF, NF, F R Nat'n S S Co.

PRINCESS DOCK
B Jalavesra, Rangoon, 29-7, Scindia S N Co.
D/E Dogra, Calcutta, NF, T Morrison & Co.
K Varsova, Busrah, N F M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED
FROM LONDON.
Cathay, 31-7-31, P & O S N Co.
Malwa, 7-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Comorin, 14-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Ranpura, 21-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 28-8-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Masula, 10-8-31, M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Clan Macvier, 5-8-31, J F Co.
Clan Ranolds, 21-8-31, J F Co.
City of Bath 28-7-31 K. N. C.
Trafford Hall, 10-8-31 K. N. C.
Clan Mucvicar 11-8-31 J. F. C.
Castalia, 22-8-31 G. T. Co.
FROM OSLO.
Agra 3-8-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Japan 24-7-31, L Edwards Ltd.
Tugela, 15-8-31, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM HAMBURG
Brownfels 5-8-23. L Edward Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Aquileia, 28-7-31 M. Italiana.
Genoa, 25-8-31, M. Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE
Cracovia, 1-8-31, L T Co.
Himalaya, 8-8-31, L.T. C.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Canton, 28-7-31, F. F. Campbell & Co.
Silverpine, 23-7-31, Volkart Bros.
City of Orn, 14-8-31, F. F. Cambell and Co.
Cometekerk, 26-8-31, F. F. Cambell and Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Mirzapore 30-7-31 P & O S N Co
Rawalpindi 31-7-31 P & O S N Co
Tango Maru 29-7-31 NF, Kaisha.
Kidderpore, 27-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Rajputana, 28-8-31, P & O S N Co.
Pilsna 28-7-31. L. T. Co.
Tokustima Maru, 12-8-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
Iyo Maru, 30-8-31, N. Y. Kaisha.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Mooltan, 14-8-31, P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Karanja, 1-8-31, M M & Co.
Khandalla, 15-8-31, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON
FOR LONDON.
Ranchi, 8-8, P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
C/Bath, NF, K N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Silvercedar, N F Volkart Bros.
FOR HAMBURG.
Goldenfels, N F L Edwards Ltd.
Tawali, NF, L Edward Ltd.
FOR KOBE.
Garbeta 29-7, M M & Co.
Hakodate Maru 30-7, N Y Kaisha.
Nirvana 27-7, M M & Co.
Havre Maru, 30-8, O S Kaisha.
FOR BUSRAH.
Bandra, N F M M & Co.
Vita NF., M M and Co.
Vasna, 30-7, M M & Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, 29-7-31, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nurjeha, NF, T M Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Dogra, N F T M Co.
Nawab, N F T M Co.
Chakla, N F M M & Co.
Gharinda, N F M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED
FOR LONDON
Ranchi P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
C/Bath K N Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Silvercedar, Volkart Bros.
FOR HAMBURG.
Goldenfels, L Ewards Ltd.
Tawali, L Edward Ltd.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Garbeta; M M and Co.
Nirvana, M M & Co.
Hakodate Maru, N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru, O S Kaisha.
FOR BUSREL.
Vita. M M and Co.
Bandra, M M & Co.
Vasna, M M and Co.
FOR DURBAN.
Karagola, M M & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nurjehan, T M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Nawab, T M and Co.
Chakla, M M & Co.
Gharinda, M M & Co.
Dogra, T M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Narbudda 24-7-31.
Chakla 25-7-31.
Masimpur 27-7-31.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, July 27.
S.S. Ranchi for London:—2,000 cwts. groundnuts, Strauss & Co.; 4,000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, 2,000 linseed, K. M. Nathoo.

S.S. Galdenfels for Hamburg:—42 bales cotton fly, L. O. Vora; 1,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H. Rawji & Co.; 41 nos. empty barrels, P. Snethna & Co.

For Antwerp:—139 bales hemp, M. Chandulal & Co.; 9 nos. empty barrels, P. Sethna & Co.

For Rotterdam:—2,000 cwts. jowari, M. Bhuta & Co.; 150 cwts. casin, M. Gulabdas & Co.

S.S. City of Bath for Glasgow:—1,000 cwts. myrabollum, C. Jivanlal & Co.

S.S. City of Bristol for Boston:—35 bales goat skin, S. M. H. Kudabux.

S.S. Silvercader for Marseilles:—2,000 cwts. groundnuts, R. Ratilal Co.

For Philadilphia:—250 bales wool, Shamji Mal.

S.S. Hakdote Maru for Koge:—100 bales cotton raw, Breul Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Brom.; 200 bales cotton raw, Ralli Brom.; 500 bales cotton raw, J. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1,000 bales cotton raw, K. Devchand & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Nirva for Kobe:—703 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 500 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 500 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—1,500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 500 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Havre Maru for Yokkaichi: 500 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—1,500 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—1,000 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, July 27.
S.S. Orna from Rangoon, Agents M. M. & Co.:—32,338 bags rice; 13,496 pcs. steak scantlings; 337 pcs. teak parts; 299 bars pig lead.

From Calicut:—100 bales cotton; 65 jottas coir yarn; 91 jottas coir rope; 224 chests tea.

From Colombo:—39 cases beef; 22 cases mutton; 159 cks. tallow.

S.S. Waltonhall from Liverpool, Agents K. Nixon & Co.:—3,705 b'dles ship hoops; 570 b'dle ship sheets; 235 b'dle ship ridats; 100 b'dle keys; 165 b'dle plates; 216 cases e'ware; 28 cases sistemper; 2,911 cases soap; 25 cases machinery; 40 cases glycerine; 200 cases solder; 48 cases valvers; 24 ncs. coal pitch; 269 ncs. chemicals; 47 cases bobbins; 248 b'dle steel bars.

From Manchester:—36 cases newspaper; 57 cases cottons; 131 cases c. piece goods; 23 cases cotton yarn; 360 cases machinery.

From Marseilles: 40 cases castor oil; 145 cases mineral water; 200 cases almonds; 16 cases wine; 100 cases ary rootsm 160 dms. dyes dry; 125 dms. chemicals.

From Dunkirk:—2,164 b'dle steel bars; 7,715 b'dle steel rods; 415 b'dle steel beams; 1,504 b'dle steel joists; 1,843 b'dle steel angles.

From Alexandria:—1,200 bales cotton.

S.S. Clan Maciver from Liverpool, Agents G. Tdg. Co.:—210 cases cotton goods; 180 cases cotton yarn; 47 cases cottons; 144 cases iron flanges; 500 cases machinery; 40 cases milk; 25 cases springs; 72 cases valves; 50 b'dle plates; 127 b'dle steel bars; 201 b'dle steel pieces; 50 b'dle copper sheets; 1,553 b'dle steel sheets; 26 cases beer; 105 cases cisterns; 300 cases glycerine; 75 cases tile; 100 cases cellulose extract; 58 cases whisky; 7,270 bags soda ash; 776 dms paint; 70 dms. lub grease; 255 dms lub oil; 229 b'dle tubes; 388 cases e'ware; 78 cases tyres; 100 lose cylinders; 86 lose weights; 1,370 bags 49 dms. chemicals; 2,425 cases soap; 2,373 plates shelter; 98 cases pans; 97 cases traps.

From Glasgow:—50 cases safety fuse; 825 cases beer; 109 cases fire clay; 363 cases whisky; 145 b'dle pipes; 100 b'dle steel poles; 126 b'dle rivets; 40 cases cotton thread; 1,000 cases fire bricks; 50 cases ale; 225 cases steel circles; 375 cases steel sheets.

SHOLAPUR MILL STRIKE
All Workmen Idle
THREAT OF LOCK-OUT

(From Our Correspondent).

SHOLAPUR, July 26.

Yesterday, all the mills remained closed on account of the Ashadhi Ekadashi, but to-day morning, the whole mill area presented a scene of a surging sea of mill-operatives, men and women on strike, and all the mills were practically empty. Only 15 per cent. of the operatives went in, but many of them returned afterwards and joined the strikers.

LATHI-CHARGE.

The union had posted volunteers at all the mill gates and they quietly persuaded the workers to go back. Armed constables guarded the area and it is alleged that police resorted to lathi-charge in front of the Raja Narsing Girji Mill as a result of which a few were injured. It is also understood that a couple of operatives who misbehaved themselves in the mill premises were detained by the police.

Messrs. Randive and Karhadkar of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union addressed a big meeting of nearly ten thousand workers along with Mr. Beke, the Secretary of the local Union.

THREAT OF LOCK-OUT.

Since this afternoon, it is rumoured in the city that all the mill-managements are thinking to keep the mills entirely closed from to-morrow.

LADY PROFESSORS FOR C. P. COLLEGES?

NAGPUR, July 27.

The C. P. Women's Educational Conference has adopted a resolution appealing to the C. P. Government to appoint lady members on the staff of colleges in consideration of the fact that there are so many lady students attending the various colleges in this province and follow the lead given by Bombay in appointing lady professors to colleges.—A. P.

Marwari Lady's Successful Suit After 9 Years' Fight.
JUSTICE DAVAR PASSES DECREE IN HER FAVOUR
RS. 1250 PER MONTH FOR MAINTENANCE FROM MARCH 1922.

"It has been urged to this Court that the Hindus regard their wives more like chattel than wives. Therefore, no Western notion should be imported as regards treatment of wives when dealing with Hindu wives. To entertain such a notion in the year 1931 for a woman of the status of the plaintiff would be inviting nothing but ridicule." With these remarks, Justice J. D. Davar passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for her maintenance at Rs. 1,250 per month from March 1922. The plaintiff in this case is Krishnabai, wife of Puranmal Gulaji Singanee, and the defendants are Mr. F.E. Dinshaw and Mr. D.K. Daji, senior partners of Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors.

The suit was filed in 1925 by the plaintiff against her husband Puranmal Gulaji Singanee who was then living. Singanee filed his written statement in 1927. He subsequently died. The suit came for hearing on 30th June, 1931, and lasted several days.

MARRIED WHEN ONLY 13.

His Lordship in his judgment observed that Puranmal was a rich Marwari merchant of Bombay. The plaintiff filed the suit and claimed residence and maintenance from her husband from March 1922. The suit did not reach hearing in the life-time of Puranmal who died at Poona on 20th November 1928. After Puranmal's death the plaint and proceedings were amended and the two executors under his will, viz. Mr. F.E. Dinshaw and Mr. D.K. Daji were brought on record as defendants. The newly added executors did not put in any fresh statement and at the trial were content to adopt the written statement put in by Singanee during his life-time. Briefly the case of the plaintiff was: That she married Singanee in 1900 when she was of tender age of 13 years. She was Singanee's fourth wife, three wives having pre-deceased him. Singanee at the time of his marriage was 30 years old. His Lordship remarked whether the unpleasant incidents which commenced from the beginning of their married life and culminated in a bitter quarrel between husband and wife in 1922 were, or were not, the result of the disparity of age, it is difficult to tell. The plaintiff's case was that Singanee engaged Anglo-Indian women as tutors to teach her English, got intimate with them and generally misbehaved himself. The plaintiff protested, but her efforts failed.

"INCIDENTS OF MISBEHAVIOUR."

For several years according to her Singanee was leading dissolute life with other women. That relations between Singanee and Singanee became indifferent to plaintiff became strained, and the plaintiff. The plaintiff cited several incidents of misbehaviour in her written statement. It was also her grievance in her plaint that Singanee with a view to get rid of her charged her with poisoning in 1922. It was brought to compel her to leave the house. In the same year he charged her with adultery with her sister's step son. She further complained that on his return from Matheran in 1922, he went and lived separately at Matunga, dismissed servants from the Walkeshwar house where the plaintiff was staying, cut off gas and electric lights and left her without any adequate provision for food. That he further directed his servants and agents, who were kept by him to spy on her, to lock the house in case she went out of the house and not to allow her to enter again. For these reasons she lived in the Walkeshwar house practically as a prisoner. She spent all money she had and she had to borrow from friends and relatives to maintain herself.

EXECUTOR'S POSITION.

In his written statement the defendant Singanee made wild and reckless allegations against the plaintiff's chastity and morality generally. Singanee had made a will in 1925, and in a codicil, dated 23rd March, 1929, appointed the present defendants as executors. The defendants stated to the Court that Singanee was on inimical terms with the plaintiff long before his death. That he had specially instructed them in his will to fight the plaintiff's claim and allow her no more than a bare maintenance and residence. Thus being charged by the Testator, they felt compelled to carry out his wishes though they made it clear to the Court that they bore no illwill or animus towards the plaintiff.

His Lordship in his judgment held that the charges made by Singanee against the plaintiff were false, and false his knowledge. He also held that the charge of misconduct set forth by Singanee in his written statement was false, and that the plaintiff left the Court without stain on her character.

TESTATOR WHO LEAVES RS. 34 LAKHS.

The plaintiff, His Lordship said, was a refined Marwari woman, who moved about in good society and gave her answers in English in the Court. Singanee was a rich Marwari merchant, whose income at the time of his death was over a lac a year, and left property worth Rs. 34 lacs. In view of the status of the parties concerned the value of the estate, His Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff as above.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT
Monsoon Strong In Gujerat And Malabar

POONA, July 27.

The monsoon has been strong in Bihar and active in Burma, Assam, Central India, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and Malabar. The temperature is above normal in the central parts of the country.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, West Central India, Gujarat, Konkan and Malabar and local in Assam, Orissa, Bihar, East Central India, Central Provinces (outside Berar), North Hyderabad, and North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in Bengal East United Provinces, Sind, East Rajputana, and Bombay Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Kayukpyu, four inches; Bassein and Gwa three; Maymyo two; Myitkyina one and a half; Diamond Island and Bhamo one; Cherrapunji seven; Patna four; Jalpaiguri and Purnea two; Silchar, Dinajpur and Darbhanga one; Sibsagar and Darjeeling three-quarters; Cox's Bazar and Cuttack a half; Sutna, Raipur and Chanda one and a half; Gorakhpur three-quarters; Indore, Hoshangabad and Saugor a half; Ahmedabad one; Mount Abu and Badin a half; Udaipur, Deesa, Rajkot and Dohad a quarter; Aurangabad and Cochin one and a half; Ratnagiri one; Ahmednagar a half and Bijapur, Nellore, Musulipatam and Mercara a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Gujarat and Central India and general rain will continue in Burma and along West Coast of the Peninsula with local falls in Deccan, Central Provinces and North-east India.

Heavy Rainfall Warning: Locally heavy rain will continue in Arakan and Pegu divisions during the next forty-eight hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, July 27.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 27-7-31 Coloba Point 0.18 in.; Fort 0.20 in.; J. J. Hospital 0.13 in.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 45.63 in.; Fort 51.09 in.; J. J. Hospital 47.33 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 35.99 in.; Fort 38.95 in.; J. J. Hospital 36.04 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 Colaba Point 41.17 in.; Fort 55.02 in. J. J. Hospital 43.21 in.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 27-7-31.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.3 deg. F, a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.87 inches and compensated aneroid 29.67 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 27-7-1931:

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.677 inches (.009 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.007 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.0 degrees (2.0 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.4 degrees (0.3 above normal).

SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST

THE NATIONAL UNION INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED CAWNPORE.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Both Sexes eligible, No Medical Examination, Low Premiums, Guaranteed Claims, Investment in Government Securities etc., etc.

WANTED: Capable, energetic, experienced and influential AGENTS throughout BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Liberal salary and/or Commission to really deserving persons. Special terms for guaranteed business. Apply stating previous experience, age, status, etc. to the SECRETARY.

East India Cotton Association

(Continued from page 6.)

rists every year of crores of rupees.

FORWARD TRANSACTIONS.

Merchants in the mofussil and agriculturist producers effect their sales by basing their calculations upon the forward rates current in Bombay. Now these forward transactions are made in these contract forms under which a vendor may, without risk, go on with his sales to any proportions as these contracts are clearly for the benefit of the bears. Over and above this the terms of the contract are so wide that under any contracts the vendor can provide for delivery of goods of a number of varieties.

MILLS AND FORWARD CONTRACTS.

Mill people and consumers of cotton may generally be expected to enter into purchases under forward contracts and the stockists and producers may sell, but these contracts are of such a nature that mill people would never effect forward purchase any day under them, because mill people who want to produce a particular count of yarn would not go in for such forward contracts. For instance, suppose a mill owner wants stuff for producing yarn of 20 counts. Now Broach cotton is of such stuff and there is a forward contract for Broach cotton. But a vendor can tender delivery of nine types of stuff under it and, therefore, he can tender any gradation of stuff between Dholera and Surat ranging from 16 to 40 counts. Thus the mill-owner gets the stuff which would produce 16 to 40 counts. And thus the scheme of the contract is such that the purchaser is never saved. And the result, therefore, is that the mill-owners and consumers never go in for forward contracts. On the contrary they always sell lacs of bales of forward contracts. They have great many facilities in this respect as they can sell as hedge against large quantity of cloth they have in stock and again a vendor is not bound to deliver the stuff.

As these contracts can be turned to advantage only for the purposes of sale, the Bombay and Ahmedabad mill-owners effect sales against cloth, cloth merchants against their stock, mofussil merchants against their own holdings and foreign houses against whatever stock they have of cotton, yarn and cloth. Dealers of other commodities also go in for sales because there is no contract in respect of any other commodity similar to this contract under which they can effect sales without being liable to give delivery. Even Japanese and European mills also effect sales under these contracts against their stocks.

AGRICULTURISTS SUFFER.

So now only those are left who make speculative purchases expecting a rise in the market in future; and thus quite naturally on account of this pressure rates are kept down. The poor agriculturists take these rates at their face value and go in for sales of their stocks as result whereof they are drained to the extent of crores and the country is becoming poorer and poorer day by day.

A speculator has also to sell off when the due date of the forward contract approaches because he never knows what sort of stuff is going to be delivered. Furthermore the principles governing surveys are so loosely applied that the stuff which is passed one time is on another occasion declared not suitable and added to this the policy of the Board hitherto has been such that one who looks forward is crushed by the Board's exercise of power to fix rates. So that the element of imagination behind speculation has also been famished during the course of the last nine years.

It will be seen hereafter how these speculators have been crushed and what measures have been adopted by the Association towards that end.

In a rich country like America a vendor is required to offer delivery within five days. Whereas under the existing conditions delivery can be given at any time during the whole month.

Protests have been raised times out of number against the pernicious effects on the country of these contracts. Even the most influential panel of brokers have many times in vain raised their voice against this state of affairs for the simple reason that all other panels are interested in keeping down rates.

Review the forward business in the Bazaar and you will find that during the last nine years the mill and foreign houses have always made use of these contracts. No mill is known to have taken delivery of any stuff under these contracts during the last nine years.

(To Be Continued.)

WONDERFUL ASTROLOGY

Just send us five questions of any nature. Accurate answers to those questions will be sent to you by V. P. for Rs. 1-4 only. A trial will convince you of our Ruhani powers.

Mr. F. J. PRESSWELL from Asansol writes:—
I am in receipt of your answers and am satisfied.

Manager, RUHANI TALISMAT OFFICE, Post Box No. 56, LAHORE.

"ASTROLOGY"

Write the exact date and time of birth or the letter writing time and age. One year life reading (Monthly details) Rs. 2. One year life reading (weekly details) Rs. 10. V. P. charges extra. GHANDHI JOTHISHAR, HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE, Tiruttani (Madras Presidency).

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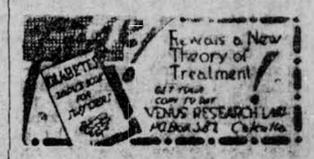


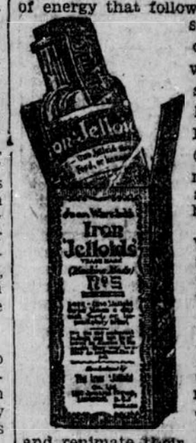
WEAKNESS

If you are easily tired, depressed, lacking in strength and vitality, nervous and irritable, it is probably your own fault because, needing fresh and reinvigorated blood. You have neglected to make use of the obvious remedy

IRON JELLOIDS.

Every woman has times when her blood requires purifying and enriching by a course of Iron Jelloids No. 2.

Every man who knows the loss of energy that follow from the strain and excitement of work or pleasure should know that Iron Jelloids (No. 2 A) were made for just such cases as his.



When rapid growth or overstudy or any physiological cause overtaxes the strength of children, boys or young women Iron Jelloids No. 1 will restore and renimate their whole system both physically and mentally. But it must be the genuine Iron Jelloids, no other iron preparation is so scientifically prepared or so easily assimilated into the blood.

14 days' trial Re. 1/-.
Full size bottle (40 days) Rs 2/12/-
B. C.

CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN CURED

A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION HAS BEEN FOUND.

DERK P. YONKERMAN, DISCOVERER OF THE NEW REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

Marvellous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a remedy has been discovered that has cured the deadly Consumption even in the advanced stages of the disease. No one will longer doubt that Consumption can be cured after reading the proof of hundreds of cases cured by this wonderful discovery—some after change of climate and all other remedies tried had failed, and the cases had been pronounced hopeless of cure. This new remedy has also proved itself effective and speedy in curing Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and other serious throat and lung troubles. In order that all in need of this wonderful produce of science may test its efficacy for themselves, a Company has been formed to give it to the world, and a Free Trial Treatment can be obtained by writing the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd., (Dept. C. 366) 118/120 Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4, enclosing 6d. in British P. Order to cover cost of carriage and packing and mentioning this paper. The trial treatment will then be sent by return mail carriage paid.

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Do not wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption. If you have Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pains in your Chest, a Cold on your Lungs, or any throat or Lung trouble, write to-day for a free trial treatment and book of instructions, and benefit yourself before it is too late.

COTTON.

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India's Salvation Lies In The Hands Of Indians Alone.

—:o:—

INDIANS ARE CALM, THEIR MORALE SPLENDID & THEIR FAITH IN VICTORY IMMENSE

V. J. PATEL TELLS BERLIN INDIANS WHAT INDIA DID AND WILL DO

(From Our Correspondent)
BERLIN, July 11.

A tea-party was given on July 8 in the Eden Hotel in honour of Mr. V. J. Patel. The party was attended by many Germans. After tea Mr. Patel addressed the gathering for about half an hour, in the course of which he said:—

"Some Nations especially the British take pride that they have abolished slavery in the world. But our position in India under British rule is nothing but slavery. India has been drained of her wealth and India, which consists of one-fifth of the world's population, is poor and is becoming poorer and poorer day by day. After our years of experience we have come to the conclusion that no other Nation can help India.

BRITISH PROPAGANDA.

India must help herself. We must be prepared to suffer, go to jail if we want to be free. In the matter of foreign propaganda India cannot beat Britain. British are past masters in this. They spend millions of pounds in creating bad impression of India, proclaiming to the world that there is no education, and that Indians are incapable of self-government.

Our main work lies in our country. Once and for all, whatever the consequences may be, we should as one man stand in the world and fight for our freedom. I have not come here to induce Germany or any other nation to boycott British goods or do anything inimical to the interest of Britain. I do not believe that any country will go so far as that. I cannot speak about the conscience of the civilised world.

ABSURD AND SILLY!

We have learnt a lesson that self help is the best help and we must put it to practice. British people say that if they vacated India, Hindus and Mohammedans will fight with each other and there will be anarchy. I do not want to go into this absurd and silly question. Hindus flourished for centuries under Mohammedan rule and Mohammedans under Hindu rule. They have lived as brothers.

We have great hope in our youths. In my travel in India and in Europe I find that our youths are Nationalists to the core. When the third party is removed, the two great parties in India will put their energies to the betterment of their condition. It is only then that the parties will settle peacefully on economic basis. My own experience as the President of the Legislative Assembly, has shown me that Mohammedans and Hindus have sought after seats in the Assembly, not on religious grounds but on party principles.

"LEAVE US IN PEACE."

So long as the Britishers give titles and help sycophants, this communal problem will not be solved. There is hope and even those few old people who had blind faith in British justice have begun to realise that a change is quite necessary.

To Britishers I say "What have you to do with our Hindu-Moslem question. You leave us in peace and we live as brothers or die in a civil war". Hindu-Moslem quarrel may destroy a few hundred of us; but a foreign rule will destroy millions. We have decided not to have any dictation from any country outside India.

A UNIQUE MOVEMENT.

I must say something about the struggle we are carrying on. It is a struggle by men and women bred and brought up in an atmosphere of the west. It is a movement which differs essentially from similar movements in any other part of the world. Our movement is based upon Truth and Non-violence. Every one who takes to the movement takes a pledge and swears that he remains absolutely Non-Violent in Thought and Deed. It is a curious phenomenon. By our sacrifice we win our goal—our Freedom.

We do not raise our little finger against our enemies. It is the cardinal principle of our movement. It is an experiment, which we want the world to watch with sympathy. We selected some unjust laws like the manufacture of salt from the sea-water, and decided to break them and meet the consequences. We made no secret of it. We gave the ultimatum to the Government that from a certain date we would disobey the particular laws.

HOW INDIA FILLED JAILS.

All over the country we went openly breaking laws. We called on our people to manufacture salt whenever and wherever they could. At first they arrested a few leaders, and gradually the number of people that were put into prison reached 70,000 in about 8 months. But millions of people broke the laws and they were not sent to prison only because there were not sufficient police and sufficient number of jails.

For us it was only a change of place. We are in a greater jail of India and for the moment we went into smaller jails. Then the Government wanted to put down the movement by force. They not only prohibited the Congress from holding meetings and processions, but also beat the young boys who were taking part in the processions. This gave incentive to other people who had till then taken no active part in the movement to join this fight for freedom.

THE LATHI CHARGE

Thus millions and millions of our people faced cheerfully the lathi charges. After one year's experience we have found that soul force is a greater and mightier force than brute force. When the Government found that this was not enough the Viceroy passed ordinances about 12 in a period of 8 months, so that even the peaceful picketing of foreign cloth and of British goods was declared illegal. But the people were prepared to face any violence the Government might use. This was the condition under a Socialist Government, under Christian rule!

Our non-violent methods are more efficacious than the methods adopted by the west. What is the use of holding meetings in Geneva over disarmament, when the spirit of real peace is wanting? We are fighting in India the mightiest empire in the world, by means unheard of in history before. If this experiment succeeds—it is bound to succeed—violence will go away from this world and Non-Violence will rule!

BRITISH FAILURE.

After all, the British failed to crush this movement. They released unconditionally Mahatma Gandhi and other members of the Congress Working Committee, with a view to relieve the situation. It is not that Lord Irwin was a generous Viceroy, not because he was British or Christian but because he failed to subdue the movement with the force at his command.

Then came the Gandhi-Irwin conference as a result of which a truce was declared and another round table conference was proposed to be held with proper representation from the country. This conference will meet in September in London. Personally I was not for the truce and in fact if we had continued our struggle for a few days more, we could have brought the British Government to their knees and the Round Table Conference would have been held not in London but in Delhi.

Gandhi will represent the Congress at the conference, where he will unfold the Indian demands as decided upon by the Congress. These are—complete control over defence, finance, and external affairs. We will examine our financial situation and obligations, and we will repudiate all public debts in so far as they have not been contracted for the benefit of India. When there is a difference of opinion we will refer it to an impartial committee of three, belonging to one or more of the neutral nations.

It is for us to decide whether to remain with Britain or to be completely free, so as to be able to develop our trade etc. as widely as possible. The Federation of Indian Merchants have already taken a lead to improve our trade with other countries, and they have appointed Mr. Pillai as the Trade Commissioner in Berlin and I hope that India and Germany will both be benefitted by his services.

WHAT INDIA WILL DO.

After a few months in London, I find that the British are not yet prepared to give up India, for they know too well that they will become a third rate power in the world, and lose their position, which they owe mainly to India. In some quarters there is no realisation of the grave danger looming large on the horizon. The people of India are calm, their morale is splendid, and their faith in victory is immense. If only they know that this truce has failed they will renew their movement with greater vigour.

I fear the present mentality of the British is not very promising. For the real solution of our problems we must meet on neutral grounds, be it in Berlin, Paris or Delhi and as equals not as slaves and masters. If this conference fails to satisfy our demands three things will happen, British trade in India will be completely destroyed. By our peaceful means we will make it impossible to carry on the Government without breaking its back.

It is an experiment which augers well for the world. We only look to the sympathy of the world. In every nation there are individuals who have faith in the brotherhood of all nations. But nations as at present constituted look first to their own national interests.

Though a foreign nation's sympathy may give great encouragement, our salvation lies wholly in our hands and in our sacrifice. If this struggle revives—it does revive for Britain is not yet prepared to yield—it will ruin the trade of not only Britain but also of the whole world, for India is a great country with about one fifth of the world's population, and as such it plays no small part in the economic life of the world.

BOYCOTT OF JAMNAGAR PORTS TELLS

Foreign Cloth Sales In Kathiawar

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
JAMNAGAR, July 25.

The boycott of goods of Jamnagar posts has been very effective. The whole of Kathiawar is sympathising with the prisoners and the propaganda work of the Boycott Committee has been very telling. Some merchants of this place are dissatisfied with the State's delay in release, because their commercial interests are effected thereby. The boycott has been active at Limbdi, Bhavnagar, Dhrangadhra, Rajkot, Amreli and many other centres. The officials are perturbed at this critical situation and urgent communications are going on to avert a crisis. The Boycott Committee, it is learnt, will shortly issue a pamphlet to acquaint the public of Kathiawar of the fact and figures of imports of goods in Jamnagar ports. Merchants in other parts of Gujerat are also contemplating a boycott to help their brethren in Kathiawar.

FOREIGN CLOTH SALES.

News of sales of foreign cloth is coming from time to time. Complaints come from Porbander, Dhooaji, Jetpur, Veraval and other places of large sales of stocks of foreign cloth and hence the Bhavnagar Picketing Mandal should earnestly look to all these details.

RAJKIYA PARISHAD.

Arrangements are in progress for holding Kathiawar Rajkiya Parishada and Wadhwan City and Dhrangadhra are probable centres.

The Khoja youths of Rajkot have become firm to oppose old orthodoxy.

The stoppage of "Saurastra" in some Kathiawar states has displeased the public and protest meetings are held at many places.

A new cotton mill is being erected at Amreli and there is probability of building 1 or 2 cotton mills in Gondal State.

"END OF SUPERSTITION"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I think your wide-awake correspondent, J. D. J., in his letter which appeared in your issue of the 25th instant, has done a service to the reading public of Bombay by drawing attention to the prejudiced and biased views that a local contemporary of yours occasionally gives its readers from a contributor, an ex-Indian service man, who writes on Continental topics. I have also remarked for a long time that this retired Indian Official, who chooses to reside on the continent has never a good word to say about France (where he now resides), and all other Latin countries. Some time ago, an article of his was published in the columns of your contemporary in which he said most unpleasant and idiotic things about French Society and French administration. I am sure many persons have read his diatribe against Spain to which J. D. J. refers. Despite his being an ex-Service man from this country, and, therefore, a pretty well educated man, anybody with even a moderate education could not have failed to remark that he was a partisan, a bigoted R. Catholic, who was sullenly disappointed with the recent events in Spain.

It is inconceivable that a well informed person an impartial observer, would defend a Church, in the manner he has done, which for centuries has been the cause of the sad plight of Spain. Thousands of Jews and Moors have suffered intolerable persecution in that country which the Church instigated. Thanks largely to the Church the inhabitants of Spain have been kept in a state of cross ignorance, bigotry and fanaticism that has made Spain famous as a benighted and unfortunate country. Only a person with distorted views about what progress and liberty are, would regret the past regime of Spain both political and ecclesiastical. Yet we see an ex-Indian Service man, pours his venom against the laudable efforts of a nation trying to put its house in order! The pity of it is that none of the readers of your contemporary can protest, in its colums, against the vapourings of that writer, since your contemporary has now more than ever, adopted a pontifical attitude on many subjects and shows its undoubted bias and prejudice against any thing that savours of Free thought and emancipation from pernticious influences.
—Yours, etc.,

DIOGENES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When the Imperial Bank of India came into existence the officers of the then three Presidency Banks got an increase in salaries by 60 per cent while the subordinate staff got only 40 per cent.

The high officials are now drawing princely salaries, viz., Rs. 600/- at start to Rs. 5,000/-, whereas the clerks and sepoys are rotting on their meagre salaries without being able to make both ends meet.

Now the proposed cut of 10 per cent in salaries with a further 5 per cent deduction for the Pension Find is to affect all alike, hitting the poorly paid clerks and sepoys most. As the sepoys get no promotion at all for the last six years, this high arbitrary cut is a grave injustice in their case.

Even the Government of Bombay do not propose to reduce the salaries of their staff below Rs. 50/-, but to reduce the salaries above Rs. 50/- by 5 per cent up to Rs. 499/- and above Rs. 500/- by 6 1/4 per cent. Still this reduction is considered too high in official circles. But the Directors of the Imperial Bank of India did not hesitate to propose and bring into effect the 15 per cent cut as stated above without least consideration of a sliding scale.

It is high time that the clerks and sepoys of the said Bank jointly protested against such injustice.
—Yours, etc.,

"AFFLICTED."

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hear that the Central Board of the Imperial Bank of India have resolved to reduce the salaries of the clerical and subordinate staff by 10 per cent, with a further reduction of 5 per cent for Pension Fund, with effect from 1st November 1931. Furthermore they are contemplating revising the terms of pensionable service and the grades with reference to minimum and maximum pay which will affect the clerical and subordinate staff.

In the case of Officers and Indian Assistants, 10 per cent reduction in salaries, allowances and further promotions with a further reduction of 5 per cent for Pension Fund applies.

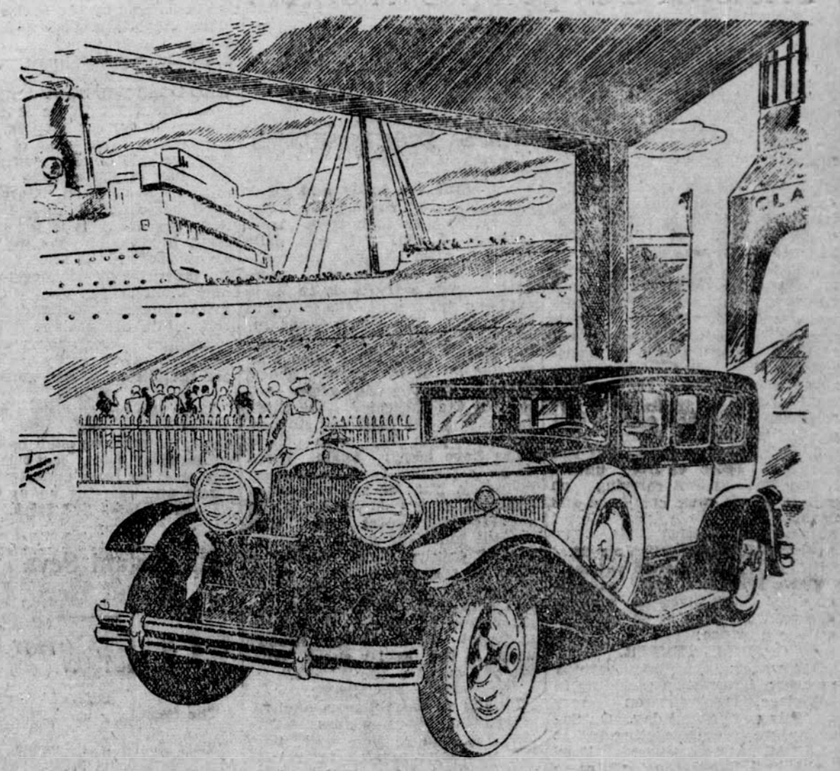
Peons who draw Rs. 25/- will thus receive a net pay of Rs. 20/- after all the above deductions and a deduction of 5 per cent for the Provident Fund. Is Rs. 20/- a living wage to-day? How are the miserable sepoys to maintain their families and how can they afford to pay any rent from this miserable salary?

The proposal of revising grades of clerical and subordinate staff mark the climax. The shareholders have been paid a dividend of 12 per cent. I particularly challenge them who live on the sweated labour of the poor toiling clerks and peons, to show what right they have to pocket such a high dividend at the expense of the poor toilers, while the Bank of England and all other State Banks do not pay more than a 5 per cent dividend to their share-holders? This clearly shows that the Directors of the Imperial Bank of India are trying to throw the burden on the shoulders of the clerical and subordinate staff.

I hope not only the whole staff of the Imperial Bank of India but of al other Banks too will join hands together and form a Federated Banks Employees' Union to their common interest.

Brother clerks unite and join hands with the Bank peons and menial staff.—Yours, etc.,

"OBSERVER."



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£10,000,000 CITY CLOSED DOWN ?

PLAN TO STOP ANNUAL EXODUS FROM DELHI.

It cost the Indian Government about £10,000,000 to build New Delhi, and for six months of the year that £10,000,000 is wasted money, says a B. U. P. message.

In the spring of every year the seat of Government removes in Simla, only a skeleton European population remaining in the sun-baked plains, and the noble Vice-regal palace, the Secretariat, and the Legislative buildings are as lonely and deserted as the ruined palaces and forts of Shah Jehan.

Until recently the annual move to the hills was taken for granted. India, however, has been feeling the pinch of economic depression as keenly as other nations, and the Indian members of the Retrenchment Committee are pressing for the abolition of the move to the hills in order to escape the hot weather. It is an obvious saving and a big one.

When Gandhi was asked recently whether Simla would be the seat of a Swaraj Government he said: "We must go down to the plains. Government must be for the people, among the people". But the end of the move to the hills is likely to come before a Swaraj Government.

Until this change is made, New Delhi (which Lord Irwin, then Viceroy, formally inaugurated as the new capital of India early this year) will never have a chance of becoming a city worthy of its position.

The capital has not a single cinema, theatre, tramcar or omnibus, mules and camels meander along the principal streets, and there are rows of shuttered houses and noble marble palaces inhabited only by sleepy watchmen nodding over their hookahs.

Seven cities of Delhi have been founded on wealth and fallen in ruins: the eighth city may be spared from a like fate by the poverty of its rulers.—"Evening Standard."

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Trials Of Temperance Workers

—:o:—

OFFICIAL INDIFFERENCE TO ILLICIT LIQUOR SALES ?

C. RAJAGOPALACHARAR'S DISCLOSURES

We give below extracts compiled by Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar from letters received by him from workers in the field of Prohibition. These extracts give some idea of the variety of problems that confront and the numerous difficulties that beset the Temperance worker. Commenting on these and on the encouragement given to illicit liquor traffic by Excise officials, Sjt. Rajagopalachariar says:

"Until the old traditions are forgotten and a new official conscience is born, we shall have difficulties of all sorts. But this should not deter us from undertaking reforms and carrying on as best as we can in hope and faith."

TRICHENGODU, July 23.

Sjt. Rajagopalachariar writes:

I give below a few extracts from reports received as samples to show what is going on throughout the province:

OFFICIAL TEMPER.

One writes: On Friday evening we began liquor-shop picketing in this place. It went on very smoothly on the first day. On Saturday, we began picketing at 1-30 P.M. After a short time, the Abkari Sub Inspector came to the volunteers and said: "You must not remain here. You should remain 25 yards beyond the limits of the grounds of the toddy shop." I said: "The volunteers are 25 yards away from the toddy shop itself. Why do you ask us to go further off?" The official who behaved very nicely on Friday, lost his temper on Saturday and spoke and behaved in an angry manner. As a large crowd of sight-seers collected, I withdrew the pickets that day. I took the crowd to a public meeting and explained the bad consequences of sight-seers crowding and entreated the pub[illegible] to stand away from the picketers.

OUTSIDE HOURS.

On Sunday at 4-30 p.m. we started picketing. I placed the volunteers at the spot pointed out by the Abkari official as I found that it was quite convenient and help to keep the crowd away. There were two police constables and two Abkari peons. There was also the Abkari Sub-Inspector. The picketing went on till 8 p.m., which I understood was the closing hour for the shop. We all withdrew at 8 p.m. I saw the toddy and arrak shops closed and locked in the presence of the Sub-Inspector and others. At 8-30 p.m., however, I heard at the Congress Office that the shops were opened. I went to verify and saw that it was true. Two of the people who bought toddy were known to me and I went with them to the Sub-Inspector's house and told him about the shop being opened beyond lawful hours.

SOMEBODY IN A CAR.

The Sub-Inspector himself came with me to the shop to verify. The shop was open. But the vendor had concealed himself somewhere. Then a car came belonging to ..... (a big Abkari contractor). There were some gentlemen in it. One of them got out and inspected the shop. From his behaviour and from the evasive answers he gave me, I think he was a high officer of the Abkari department. The Sub-Inspector told me that he would enquire into the sales outside lawful hours. I have not yet heard anything about it. May I leave this to itself or shall I keep on complaining to higher officers? Please instruct me."

Another writes:—

We are engaged in the morning in doing village propaganda in the neighbourhood. Kindly send me some pictures and leaflets and tell me where the volunteers should stand. At what distance may the volunteers stand from the actual shop? Should it be 25 yards away from the outermost limits of the open space shown in the document?

WHAT ARE OFFICIALS DOING?

On Monday at 4 p.m. we started picketing. We heard that sales were going on at all sorts of places outside. I sent two volunteers to see. They returned with the information that the licensee's servants were selling at unlicensed places. I told the two constables and 4 Abkari peons who were on the spot. The policemen said that they had nothing to do with sales. The Abkari peons said that as their inspector was not in the village they could do nothing. I heard the Assistant Commissioner was camping in the neighbouring village. I sent a complaint to him in writing. But I was told he had left. From all that I see, I believe the licencees do not care for for the officials. The officials too are indifferent. Are we to picket at all places wherever toddy is being sold illicitely?"

SOLD IN THE STREET.

Here is another extract: "No sort of disturbance has taken place. Still the toddy and arrak shop-men quite against the rules are carrying on their trade from morning 5 a.m. to 10 p.m. daily and even after 10 p.m. intermittantly. The servants of these shop-keepers carry toddy in mud pots and sell them to the public in the streets. The Excise Circle Inspector has been informed, and the places where illicit sales were conducted have been shown to him. For two days after the visit of the Inspector the illicit sale outside the shop was stopped. But from 11th July such illicit sales have begun again. When we go to the Sub-Inspector's house to inform him, we are very often told that he is not in the house and his subordinates say that without him they can do nothing.

From another place comes a letter in the course of which appears the following: "The Abkari man pays no heed wherever toddy may be sold. It is difficult to picket illicit sales. Nobody comes to the regular shops now, but yet we keep the pickets."

HELP PROMISED.

Here is an extract from another letter: "For about 15 days, the picketing was so successful that the contractor applied for remission of 'kist' and a special permit to transport toddy to another shop that he had rented. The permit was granted. For some days there was no sale at this shop. But then we learnt the permit was withdrawn and the Excise authorities were pressing the contractor to try to sell toddy and they would give all possible help.

FREE TODDY.

On 20th June, the contractor announced a free distribution of toddy and hired rowdys from a neighbouring village and created disturbance in front of the toddy shop. A Sub-Inspector of Police and the Excise Sub-Inspector with some petty officers posted themselves in a building about 200 yards from the toddy shop on the other side of the river and were sending batches to drink at [illegible] shop. On hearing this, I the [illegible] the shop and asked the went to [illegible] to withdraw and post-volunteers [illegible] distance of 15 ed myself at a [illegible]ple who were yards. About 20 peo[illegible]ly in all drinking dispersed rapid[illegible] directions

"GET IN AND DRINK."

A few minutes afterwards the Excise Sub-Inspector followed by a dozen men marched into the shop. But the men hung back at sight of me. Thereupon the Sub-Inspector ordered them in a loud voice to get in and drink ..... I was returning to the village when I was told that a large crowd attracted by the promise of free drink had gathered in front of the shop and were demanding a free distribution as per announcement ..... From the next day a police constable and two salt peons were posted in front of the shop. They are directly inviting people to drink and threaten the volunteers.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

From another place comes a letter in the course of which it is said:

"Toddy is sold din all sorts of places. The shops are not closed even at night. On 18th June we told the Abkari officers and gave complaints in writing. But if things go on like this, what is the use of our picketing? Will you not complain to the higher officers yourself and see that rules are not broken? Will you come here soon and see things yourself?

ACTIVELY HELPING CONTRACTORS.

Here is one more extract: We have got much to complain to you, and we think it will be possible only if we meet in person. The Excise officials are taking active part in assisting contractors. If we report any of the contractor's mal-practices, the local officers pay no heed. We feel very urgently the necessity for your intervention.

This is a touching faith in my influence and power!

SOLD LIKE CURDS.

Another letter from the same place: Toddy pots are carried about on the head and sold like curds and butter-milk in the streets. If we complain to the police they they say: "don't complain to us. We cannot prosecute." If we complain to the Abkari officials the Abkari petty officer says: "We cannot interfere. Because you are picketing, there are no sales in the shop. Is the renter to sell his field and pay the 'kist'?" Please come as soon as you read this letter and see what the officials are doing.

'DID WE NOT TELL YOU?'

I shall stop here. I know the revenue arguments: "Did we not tell you that Prohibition will only increase illicit traffic? You should proceed slowly and not try to bring about things by revolution." The officials cannot only argue but also bring about and encourage proofs. Nine-tenths of the illicit traffic cases are, I maintain, either connived at or actually encouraged by the Excise officials. Reports and complaints are useless and lead only to discomfiture for us and further encouragement to the wrong-doers.

WHO DOES THE BOOT-LEGGING?

All the illicit traffic is done by present or former licensed dealers themselves. The whole of the law breaking is a direct product of the schooling of the existing licence system. Even when Government itself has closed shops and created little dry areas, it is the Government licensee in the wet area around that is the illicit trafficker. No independent boot-legging but only illicit selling by the Government licenses. Vigilance and complaints are useless. We get sometimes eye washes and consolations but in reality the officials are indifferent if not worse.

HOPE.

Until the old traditions are forgotten and a new official conscience is born, we shall have difficulties of all sorts. But this should not deter us from undertaking reforms and carrying on as best as we can in hope and faith.

Hindustani Seva Dal's Proud Record

THE MAHARASHTRIYAN IN ACTION

SATARA, July 20.

The Secretary in submitting the report for the year 1930 writes:—

This Board was formed early in the beginning of the year 1928. It has been working since April 1928.

The following were members and office-bearers of the Board for the year 1930:—

(1) R. G. Soman, Satara, (President); (2) B. V. Athalye, Satara, (Secretary). (3) N. N. Satha, Ahmadnagar; (4) S. D. Deo, Poona; (5) Balukaka Kanitkar, Poona; (6) Lalchand Hirachand, Nasik; (7) G. V. Ketkar, Poona; (8) Narayanshastri Marathe, Wai.

ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD.

In view of the ensuing C. D. O. War Mr. K. M. Sakhavalkar a prominent member of the Satara Branch of the Dal was sent in the month of March on a special tour in the province to enlist volunteers and to collect all possible strength for the national war from various branches of the Dal. Mr. Mahajani Shastri another zealous worker and a member of the Dal's Satara Branch was also entrusted during the same period with a similar work for the District of Satara. Mr. S. C. Lele who rendered unique services in the last year's training camp at Satara was summoned to join the campaign and mo[illegible] given the whole charge of he was [illegible] and commending the managing [illegible]lunteers' camp at C D. O. Vileparle.

PROUD MEM[illegible]ORIES.

The Secretary himself [illegible] of the Board was offered membership of the first War Council of Maharashtra. He joined the Council on 1st of April and worked on it and on behalf of H. S. Dal till he was arrested in the Shiroda salt raids. He had the honour and opportunity as a member of the War Council to guide the manoeuvres of the memorable Shiroda fight in the beginning and even after it. He would here note with pride for the Dal the heroic services rendered by Mr. Shripad Hari Kulkarni of Chopada Branch of Dal in the Shiroda Raids on the 15th of May the last day of the fight. The Government officers were bent upon not allowing a grain of salt being removed on that day. The Government forces were formed of several cordons of policemen armed with lathis and rifles. In the teeth of this armed and [illegible] opposition Mr. Kulkarni with a batch of volunteers rushed forth with astonishing swiftness to a salt-depot, hoisted the national flag on top of it, and many maunds of salt were removed. It was really an event of which the Dal will be ever proud. Before the Secretary went to Shiroda he toured in the districts of Thana and Ratnagiri with Mr. Sakhavalkar and helped the deliberations of the War Council at Vile Parle from time to time. This Board was perhaps the first body to publicly invite and enlist volunteers for the War in Maharashtra and nearly 300 volunteers were enlisted through it till the Secretary left the office and joined the War Council.

HIS MAJESTY'S GUESTS.

The President of the Board Mr. R G. Soman without whose silent assistance the C D. O Movement in the Satara District could not have stood the strain for a single day had also the honour of undergoing imprisonment in its connection. Messrs. Deo, Kelkar, Satha and Kanitkar —members of this Board were also imprisoned, of whose sacrifices the whole Maharashtra is conscious and proud.

BRANCHES OF DAL.

At the commencement of the C. D. O. campaign there were 19 branches of the Dal as tabulated below:—

Satara District:—(1) Satara, (2) Wai, (3) Tasgaon, (4) Islampur, (5) Mhaswad, (6) Ner, (7) Shelarwadi.

Sholapur District:—(1) Sholapur, (2) Barshi, (3) Valsang.

Ahmednagar District:—(1) Ahmednagar.

Khandesh:—(1) Raver, (2) Chopada, (3) Jamner, (4) Bhadgaon.

Bombay Suburban District:—Four different places.

The sacrifices of the Ahmednagar Branch in the C. D. O. War are noteworthy. The branch is foremost amongst all for its discipline.

The total number of members of this province for 1930 might be 350 in the beginning of the year.

MAHARASHTRIYANS IN ACTION.

The inborn valour and dash and sacrifice of Maharastriyans is however beyond doubt proved in the C. D. O. campaign on the fields of action in this province and outside of it. I would therefore humbly request through this report all Congress Committees especially the Provincial Congress Committee of Maharashtra to uphold the Dal's work and through it to utilise its man-power in the nation's struggle for independence.

BREACH OF TRUCE IN KANARA

Forfeited Temple Allowance Not Yet Restored

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARWAR, July 21.

What would appear to be a distinct breach of the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement, if not of Law and Equity also, on the part of the Revenue authorities of this District, is reported from Ankola, where the management of a large temple has been penalised with the forfeiture of a yearly cash-allowance called "tasdik" due to it from the Government, nearly a hundred rupees in amount. This has been done on the ground that a building in the premises of the temple was allowed to be used as a camp for the volunteers engaged in the last Satyagraha campaign, and that they carried on lathi exercises there.

In July of last year, the trustees of the temple were served with a notice from the Assistant Collector, Karwar Division, calling upon them to appear before him on a particular day and show cause why the "tasdik" allowance payable to the temple should not be discontinued, on the above ground. The trustees, after consulting the local public in a meeting specially called for the purpose of considering the notice, replied to it, saying that the "tasdik" due to the temple was not a voluntary gift from the Government, like an inam whose continuance may be conditional upon the good behaviour of the donees, but an unconditional liability of the State to the temple on account of lands which had belonged to the temple from of old, but which were taken over by the British Government undertaking and binding itself to pay to the temple funds a fixed cash annuity in lieu of the income from the lands taken over; that they (the trustees) were not only entitled but bound to allow the use of the temple outhouses (which were of the nature of Dharmashalas) by members of public, without detriment to the interests of the temple, for any purpose not declared illegal in the Government; that they themselves could not be held responsible for the outside activities of any persons lodged in their premises; and that the lathi exercises performed by the volunteers therein were a perfectly harmless activity of physical culture befitting non-violent soldiers of the motherland; and lastly, demanding to know under what law or rules the forfeiture was proposed to be carried out.

"EX-PARTE" ORDER.

The trustees also appeared before the Assistant Collector on the day appointed, and again solicited information as to the law or rules under which the proceedings were started. Their application was rejected; and as it was not possible for them to answer charges or give a legal defence, unless they were told under what law they were proceeded against, they refused or rather were unable to take further part in the proceedings. In due course, an ex-parte order was communicated to them through the Mamlatdar of Ankola, intimating that their "tasdik" was struck off the Government's Cash Alienation list.

All this took place before the Gandhi-Irwin Settlement. Thereafter, the trustees appealed to the Collector against the order of forfeiture, repeating the above grounds, and also drawing his attention to the terms of the Settlement, whereby forfeited property is to be restored to the owners. The Collector, Mr. Aminoddin, in his reply dated the 7th inst. has informed the trustees that "the Government have observed that they (trustees) not only did not express regret for their past conduct nor undertook to be of good behaviour in future, but have made their request in terms which are otherwise inappropriate", and that therefore "Government decline to consider their application."

BERAR'S NEW MARATHI WEEKLY.

Unfortunately, the Central Provinces and Berar are a poor province so far as the newspapers are concerned, and the reading public has necessarily to depend upon other provinces for latest and up-to-date news. There are, of course, in the province some good weeklies and bi-weeklies which are doubtless rendering useful service to the province, but the number of such papers considering the population is very poor. "Matra-Bhumi", a new Marathi-Hindi weekly, has been started from Akola with Mr. P. B. Gole as its editor. The policy of the paper is Nationalist and it is the intention of the conductors of the weekly to devote it solely to the political progress of India. Other subjects also will be discussed in the paper.

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Hakodate Maru	5303	17 July	30 July
Hakusan ,,	10500	---	@10Aug
xTango ,,	5893	31 July	12 ,,
Haruna ,,	10500	---	24 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	17 Aug.	31 Aug.
Katori ,,	10000	---	@8 Sep.
x Iyo ,,	5962	6 Aug.	13 Sep
Kashima ,,	10000	---	@22Sep.

*Do not carry passengers.
xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Izukuni Maru	12030	5 Aug.	22 Aug.
Suwa Maru	10700	20 ,,	7 Sept.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru	2200)	18 Aug.	25 Aug.
Chichibu Maru	22000	2 Sept.	8 Sept

Subject to alteration without notice.

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O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure.
Havre Maru	25th July	8th Aug.
Borneo ,,	9th Aug.	22nd ,,
Celebes ,,	24th ,,	4th Sept
Shunko ,,	9th Sept.	22nd ,,

For particulars apply to:—

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(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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By its use even a decayed old-man becomes vigorous like a youth and all sex diseases com- KAVYATIRTHA KAVIRAJ, Parbatipur, E. B. Rly.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

MORE FAVOURABLE WEATHER

Bolt Weevil Menace May Become Grave

Bombay, July 27.

American Cotton Markets are again declining owing to more favourable weather. Excessive rains in some parts of the Cotton Belt are likely to increase Boll-Weevil menace, but upto now there is no damage August is usually a dry month, but if there be frequent rains there all possibility for weevil damage. This is only a possibility and Bulls are mostly leaning on this factor. It depends entirely upon weather, but so far the crop progress is most satisfactory and with normal weather, the movement of the new crop will be early. In several parts the crop is late so early arrivals are not likely to be heavy.

We have a large supply even if the crop deteriorates by half a million bales and this fact is bound to check demand on advancing markets. Unless consumption shows signs to expand there is no reason to look for a material rise. With the disturbed financial and political situation over Europe, there are no chances for any sudden increase in consumption.

We have on one side prospects for a big supply and on the other side there are fears of adverse crop factor. Next month cotton shall have to pass through anxious period without any definite price tendency.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by more favourable weather and weakness of Wall Street. The market closed at a decline of 6 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points to 8.90c. The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 6 points. Spot cotton prices closed at a decline of 7 points at 8.80c.

Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 9 points. After temporary improvement due to trade calling marked eased. There was further continental and also Bombay selling, but professional short covering made closing much steadier. The market closed steady at a decline of 4 to 7 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 17 points to 4.31d. and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton contracts closed at a decline of 4 points. Egyptian futures declined 4 to 6 points.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

Apart from occasional rallies owing to technical conditions, prices on the New York Cotton Exchange this week show a decline. The volume of business transacted has been small, and the market has again been influenced to a considerable extent by developments overseas.

The weather has been showery over a large part of the cotton belt, but accounts to hand of the crop are generally satisfactory, although there is considerable comment here that the crop has progressed too late into July without even a mild crop scare. The showers, however, caused some apprehension, reports from numerous points indicating increased number of weevils, with predictions that the menace may become grave with the continued showery weather

Increased buying by the Trade was encountered on decline, a good many orders emanating from Europe and the Far East. Sentiment generally is bearish, resulting occasionally in an oversold condition.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. October highest 9.11 plus .03, lowest 9.01 —.07.

N. Y. December highest 9.34 (10-11 a.m.), lowest 9.22 (10-45 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

9-40 a.m.: New York cables:—Market acts sold out. There are reports of too much rain and rank growth.

10-03 a.m.: New York cables:—Textiles quiet, prices slightly lower. Cotton meets considerable selling on all rallies. Market looks lower unless crop outlook materially worsens.

11-25 a.m.: Liverpool: Some Continental liquidation on unsettled financial outlook taken by trade.

12-56 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight light to moderate rainfall in Oklahoma and North Texas.

6-07 p.m.: New York market declined on local selling.

Reuter's cable:—New Yorw market was easy on increased selling pressure, stimulated by more favourable weather and weakness of Wall Street.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (expected) 5.07 equal to 5.07.

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 183 equal to 4.16.

Difference 91 pts. equal to Rs. 40.

New York May (close) 9.70 equal to 4.85.

Broach A/M (expected) Rs. 183 equal to 4.16.

Difference 69 pts. equal to Rs. 30.

Liverpool-New York:—

(At N. Y. cose and Liverpool expected) Oct. 52, May 44 (American points).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool: New York cables, small market. Stock market weak but rain Mississippi, Georgia, Arkansas not wanted.

New York: Market feels effect approaching crop movement. Some hedge selling already coming in. Weather outlook favourable.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, July 27.

Liverpool Wheat:
July s. 3/10d. down 1/8d.
Oct. s. 4/1d. down 1/8d.
Dec. s. 4/3-1/8d. unchanged.
Chicago Wheat:—
July Dol. 51-1/2 down 102.
Sept. Dol. 51-3/4 down 7/8.
Dec. Dol. 56/- down 1.
London Linseed:—
July £8-17-6 up sh. 2/6d.
Market steady.
Argentine Linseed:—
Sept. 12.25 up 15.
Oct. 12.40 up 19.
London Linseed Oil:—
August sh. 16/10-1/2d.
Sept./Dec. sh. 16/9d. —1-1/2d.
Market steqy; trading is very slow.
Wheat Cable (Chicago):—
"Prices declined on disappointing cash demand, Commission Houses selling and realising. Closed easy."
Wheat afloat to the United Kingdom, 2,760,000 quarters.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 27.

	1930-31	1929-30
F P. Rates		
Receipts to date 25-7-31	8897000	8668000
Receipts Yesterday 25-7-31	2000	4000
Exports to date 25-7-31	6869000	6809000
Stock at Ports 24-7-31 z	2824000	1658000
Stock Interior Towns 24-7-31	818000	580000
Stock Liverpool 24-7-31	968000	979000
Visible Supply 24-7-31	5303000	2984000
Quantity in Sight 24-7-31	13188000	13943000
Quantity out of Sight 24-7-31	10930000	12768000

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSON.

Bombay, July 27.

Castorseeds Delivery Sept. Opening Rs. 35/ Lowest Rs. 34/10/6 Closing Rs. 34/11/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug. Opening Rs. 35/13 Lowest Rs. 35/1 Closing Rs. 35/5

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 25th July 1931.

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation 1,53,78,36
Reserve
Coin and bullion.
IN INDIA:
Silver coin 1,24,42 94
Gold bullion 15,45,72
Silver bullion 7,36,18
Securities (Purchase price.)
In India 6,53,54

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, July 27.

Our market opened at Rs. 184 for Broach A|M delivery to-day. There was some scattered selling which resulted in a decline of annas four, but afterwards there was heavy buying by a prominent Bull operator on reports of further rains in America. Prices advanced to Rs. 186 when the demand was satisfied and scattered liquidation caused a small relapse which put down prices to Rs. 185|8.

Liverpool opened at a decline of 3 points as expected on parity with previous closing of New York. Our market ruled on quiet Liverpool cables. The market closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Our market will remain entirely closed to-morrowd.

Broach J/A. 176/4
Broach A/M. 186/12
Oomra D/J. 160/12
Bengal D/J. 139

SAMPIN QUOTATITONS.

Bombay, July 27.

July	123.90—0.00
October	126.40—1.50
January	125.30—1.50

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, July 27.

	To-day	Total.
Broach J/A.	100	20,600

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 27.

Bengal Superfine	147
Bengal Fine	142
Bengal F.G.	137
Sindh-Punjab Fine	142
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	137
Wardha-Hingt Fine	169
Nagpur Savner Fine	169
Yeotmal Fine	164
Arvi Fine	164
Amraoti Fine	162
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	162
Mulkapur Fine	159
Khandesh Fine	159
Muthia Fine	154
Muthia F.G.	149
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	169
Sailu F.G.G.S.	162
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	164
Burwah Sanawad Fine	164
Indore Ujjain Fine	169
Broach Fine	178
Broach F.G.	173
Compta Good	205/08
Jinja	268/72
Busoga	273/78

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 27.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Stptember.

In full-pressed Bales.

	25-7.31	This year
Khandesh		323,559
Central India	301	337,382
Barsi and Nagar	100	167,997
Hyderabad-Gaorani	100	85.074
Berar	470	586,251
Central Provinces	120	371,458
Total Oomras	1.091	1,871,271
Dholera		278,810
N.-W. Provinces		92,526
Rajputana	66	51,906
Sind-Punjab		122,223
Broach	6	299,675
Coompta & Dharwar	614	90.409
Westerns-Northerns	128	47,265
Cocoanada		24
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	100	41 591
Persian	30	650
Amerlean		134,656
Egyptian & African	2	313,835
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		407
Total	2,037	3,345,693

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 27.

1st Sept. to 23rd July

In full-pressed Bales.

	25-7.31	This year
Europe	215	575,790
Japan & China	7,858	1,694,433
Coast Ports	200	21,912
Up-country by Rail		210,052
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		75,417
Total	8,273	2,577,659

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 27.

100 B. Karshandas Panipat 144
60 G. G. Kesha & Co. Nandiarbar 164
150 Do. Nimbahera 162
70 Narshi Nagshi Gulabpura 144½
101 Swadesh Mill Rutlam 187
38 Do. Rutlam Firm 200
50 Mithabhai Nathoo Chalisgaon 161
100 Ralli Bros. Broach 175½
100 Vasanji Karamshi Panipat 147
162 N. Fatehalli Yeotmal Old 155

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Ex-Godown.

Bombay, July 27.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 380/ per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 13/ per case of 34 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 70/ per ton.

Amusements

THE EXCELSIOR
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m. The Two Crazy Clowns of "Rio Rita" and "The Cuckoos."
BERT WHEELER
ROBERT WOOLSEY
in
"HALF-SHOT AT SUNRISE"
Radio's Comedy Bombshell.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m.
WITTY, WISE, WICKED.
"CANARIES"
SOMETIMES SING"
Featuring
TOM WALLS and YVONNE ARNAUD.
A British and Dominion Film

EMPRESS TALKIES
To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p. m. The Spectacular Musical Show
"SALLY"
Featuring MARILYN MILLER
All-Talking, Singing, Dancing, Colour Picture.

TO-DAY SPECIAL MATINEE AT 4 P.M.
Rialto Talkies
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
LONDON'S GREATEST SEA STORY

THE MOST TEMPESTUOUS TALE OF THE SEA.
Starring
MILTON SILLS

JUST FOR A SONG
A Mighty Super Attraction
ALL TALKING, SINGING, DANCING
THE SHOW OF THE YEAR
PATHE CINEMA
NEXT WEEK

THE
Gadag Shri Dattatraya Dramatic Co.
WILL ENACT
IN GRANT ROAD, VICTORIA THEATRE
ON
TUESDAY 28-7-31 at 3-30 P.M. WEDNESDAY 29-7-31 at 9 P.M.
SHRI KRISHNA SUDHAMA YACHHAMMA NAYAKA
Karnataka Historical Play.
Gana Visharada Neelakanta Shastri will take the ROLE of Sudama. An unique opportunity for Bombay Public to hear his masterly South Indian Music.
Rs. 3/6, 2/4/0, 1/11/0, 1/2/0, Re. 0/9/0.

MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 27.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 July.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 Aug. 15 Sept.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/32 July.
Bank Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/32 August.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32 September

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278
Banks Buying T T 277

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 910
Banks Buying D D 927
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 1/4
Banks Buying 60 days 135 1/4.

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 67 7/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 85 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-3/8

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.85 3/4 25th inst. Nom.
Shanghai/London 1/2 15/16 27th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 25th inst. Nom.
London/Paris 123.90 25th inst.
London/Belgium 34.77 25th inst.
London/Switzerland 24.90 25th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 25th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Weak.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 24th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 25th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 24|h inst. 12 11/16 25th inst.
Silver London Forward 12 15/16 24th inst. 12 11/16 25th inst.
Silver New York Ready 28 24th inst. 27 5/8 25th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 3 7/16 p. c. 24th inst. 3 1/2 p.c. 25th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 3/8 p. c. 24th inst. 4 3/8 p. c 25th inst.
Tone:—Steady.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, July 27.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	4	6
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	4	0
Mint Gold 2nd ,,	21	4	3
Silver Ready	43	5	0
Silver 1st Settlement	43	4	0
Silver 2nd ,,	43	0	0

TIME, A WONDERFUL FACTOR IN CURING COTTON ILLS.

A System Which Creates Poverty Out Of Plenty.

KNOW WHEN TO KEEP OUT OF MARKET.

Bombay, July 27.

In the following weekly review Messrs. Langley and Co., Bombay state that if ever there was a time when to keep out of the market, that time is now:—

A dull week. True, on Monday an unexpected advance of 35 points was registered, but cotton alone among markets had the courage to hold its head high and that only for one day. For some time we have stressed the broad rather than the parochial outlook on the market and although the cotton statistical position is less desperately depressing than most commodities yet we maintain that it is impossible even for cotton to "stage a comeback" on its own. The era of "splendid isolation" for commodities, as for nations is over. France, with her curious moves in the great gold game seems to be defying the principle for the time being, but the truth of the interdependence of nations, realised by America, will sooner or later be realised by France. Time is a wonderful factor in the curing of ills. Our only complaint is the apparent lack of proportion between time in the sense of History and the span of an individual life. One's interest in possible peace and tranquility in 1980 can, after all, be little more than academic.

EXTREME GRAVITY OF EUROPEAN OUTLOOK.

Meanwhile, we have reached the end of July with no crop scare of any import. Equally, in India, monsoon reports are excellent and the crop outlook as good as it has ever been. It would almost seem that Nature is determined to expose the futility of an economic and distributive system which creates poverty out of plenty. Real wealth is the produce of the earth and the labour of the inhabitants of the earth and if depression arises because of a disproportion between that real wealth and the artificial standard of wealth—gold—then the remedy is obviously not to reduce the supply of real wealth but to increase the effective supply of artificial wealth—in other words to bring sterile gold back into use. The nations with gold must lend it. To get gold through the ordinary channels of of trade, producing nations have to give of their produce twice the quantity that was necessary even two or three years ago and it is time the proportion was adjusted. Commodity values must be raised in their relation to gold. This can be done, bu only by International co-operative action in which the settlement of the German crisis must be considered only an initial step to be followed by a general extension of credits. The still unsatisfactory German position and the delay incurred in formulating even the outlines of a scheme to assist Germany is however eloquent testimony to the immensity of the problem and the inevitability of recovery being slow. We see no justification as yet for a change in our view of the extreme gravity of the European outlook.

LOCAL SITUATION.

In the cotton market, especially in Bombay demand for actual cotton appears to have fallen off to an appreciable extent, and it is difficult to express an optimistic opinion concerning the future, but we do consider it necessary to emphasise one important fact and that is the relatively small supply of contracts in the Future market. When American crop movement begins, it will be a different story but meanwhile on any serious crop scare shorts would find it extremely difficult to get out except on a hardening price level.

In operating in "Futures" there are three very sound maxims:—

(1) Sit on a profit;
(2) Cut a loss;
(3) Know when to keep out of the market.

If ever there was a time when the third of these maxims applied with greater than normal force that time is now.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, July 27.

	Bales.
Central India	361
Barsi-Nugger	100
Hyderabad-Gaorani	100
Berar	470
Central Provinces	120
Rajputana	66
Broach	6
Compta-Dharwar	614
Westerns-Northerns	128
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	100
Persians	30
Egyptians	2
Cotton	2,037
	Cwts.
Wheat	6,533
Linseed	3,962
Rape, Raj & Mustardseeds	132
Gingellyseeds	1,090
Poppyseeds	14
Groundnuts	6,253
Castorseeds z	3,154
Rice	1,287
Myrabollams	1,510
Cottonseeds	1,274
Mowraseeds	95
Gram	2,214
Joowar	3,714
Maize	71
Barley	201
Bajree	1,050
	Tons.
Coal	292

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AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand J1

REGD. NO. B 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1931

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of INSURANCE Business.
J2

PATTAMBI BAZAR BEFLAGGED

—:o:—

Sequel To Flag Sacrilege

MOPLAS WON OVER

OUR KERALA LETTER

(From Our Correspondent.)
CALICUT, July 24.

In consequence of a National Flag in Pattambi having been burnt by anti-Congress fanatics the Kerala Congress Committee decided to organise a big demonstration in Pattambi. The function came off on the 19th instant. Leaders from Calicut proceeded to Pattambi including 3 prominent ladies. A large crowd gathered to witness the Flag-Hoisting. Mr. T. V. Sundara Iyer (advocate) made a stirring speech explaining the importance of honouring the Tricolour Flag and the shameful action of those who destroyed it in Pattambi bazar.

BAZAR BEFLAGGED.

Sreemathi Kamalavathi ayoung lady worker who took part in the satyagraha campaign in Bombay performed the hoisting ceremony amidst great acclamation. She made a powerful speech asking the people especially women to protect the dignity of the Flag even by sacrificing their lives. Then she approached the individual merchants followed by the crowd and requested them to hoist a flag in every shop. They yielded and in an hour the whole bazar was seen gaily decorated with numerous National Flags. The function was a tremendous success.

PROHIBITION WEEK.

As the time for the annual auction of toddy shop licences is approaching, the local Congress Committees are organising a Prohibition Week, beginning from the 26th instant. The Calicut and Taliparamba committees have issued detailed instructions to the volunteers and the public to conduct processions, meetings, distribution of leaflets and dissuasion of shop-keepers and their customers. This enterprise is gaining popular support in hitherto hostile parts.

MOPLAS WON OVER.

A series of volunteers' processions are taking place in the centre of the Mopla country for popularising the Prohibition movement. The young men gather enthusiastic crowds and march with songs on the drink evil, posters, flags and leaflets from village to village and by the side of every shop. The Moplas of Kundotti (the heart of Ernad) greatly cheered the volunteers and provided a liberal supply of refreshment. The Moplas said that if this was a sample of the Congress work they would heartily co-operate.

SUGAR IN PLACE OF TODDY.

The nominated M.L.C. of the Tiyya community who is also the president of the state-aided prohibition committee has asked questions for the council meeting about the loss and unemployment caused to his community by the twofold attack on their old profession of toddy drawing and liquor trade. He suggests that Government must give them compensation for loss in trade and help them to develop jaggery and sugar manufacture in the place of toddy business.

The Walluvanad Taluka Board has named a branch road from Ottapalam as the Sengupta Road in honour of the Bengal leader's recent visit. The proposition was moved by a member of Kavalappara Kottaram one of the largest jenmies in Malabar.

TEMPLE ENTRY.

The Working Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee has decided to organise a volunteer corps for Kerala as advised by the Working Committee of the Congress. It has resolved to obtain sanction of the P. C. C. for starting the Temple Entry campaign as the result of Mr. Kelappan's conversation with Mahatmaji at Bombay. Another resolution was to check the habit of hundi-boxes being carried about without proper authority since it has led to many complaints from donors. Hereafter the genuine boxes will bear the seal of the Congress Committee and will be opened only by responsible members of the Committee concerned.

AGRARIAN CRISIS IN ANDHRA

Resolution Before A. I. C. C.

(From Our Correspondent).
MADRAS, July 25.

Professor N.G. Ranga has given notice of two resolutions for the forthcoming meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in Bombay. One of them protests against the recent decision of the Madras Government to enhance the assessment of land in Kistna and West Godaveri and warns Government that unless it reverses its decision the agrarian discontent may assume such a dangerous shape as to upset the peaceful atmosphere created by the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

The other resolution criticises Government's inactivity and apathy in the face of the present depression and urges strong measures of immediate relief to the agriculturists and others to minimise the ill-effects of the depression.

YOUNG GIRLS SOLD IN BHAVNAGAR ?

Citizens Dread Spreading Of Evil

(From Our Correspondent).
BHAVNAGAR, July 25.

Reports are daily pouring in about selling of young girls in this State by a certain party. The upper class dreads the spreading of this evil. A law which is in existence should be given effect to very early.

BOYCOTT.

The merchants of Bhavnagar have declared boycott on goods of Jamnagar Ports. There is much probability of good increase in income in Bhavnagar Ports because of that decision in many parts of Kathiawar.

Religious War In Vera Cruz

GOVERNOR WOUNDED : SEVERAL KILLED

CHURCHES BURNT DOWN: MARTIAL LAW PROCLAIMED

LONDON, July 26.

Vera Cruz.—The Governor of Vera Cruz has been wounded, several persons killed, four churches burnt down and Martial Law declared in consequence of religious war following an attempt to enforce the state law severely limiting the number of priests. The trouble started with an amazing 15-minute duel between the Governor and his assailant (Roman Catholic youth), each taking shelter behind a pillar in the Palace and firing a revolver. Governor has been slightly injured while the assailant has been mortality founded. Thereafter an anti-cherical mob set fire to churches during worship.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT IBANEZ RESIGNS

End Of Four Years' Dictatorship

LONDON, July 26.

Santiago de Chile.—President Ibanez has resigned to avoid bloodshed. Thus ends the four years' dictatorship. Resignation followed his meeting with the leading Chileans at which he offered to withdraw. Discontent has been gathering strength for sometime and three different Cabinet resigned this month.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. J.P. Brander, Mr. W.W. Smart, Mr. B.V. Jadhav and Mr. G.S.C. Harrison lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Sunday.

CONGRESS AND R. T. C.

Pt. Jawaharlal Interviewed

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT CONTRADICTED

ALLAHABAD, July 24.

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru was put a series of questions by a press representative about the possibility of the Congress participating in the Round Table Conference in the light of the interviews which Mr. Nehru had at Simla with the Viceroy and the Home Secretary. In the course of his replies Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said:—

"During my stay in Simla, I gave no interview as such to any press correspondent but I find that interviews reported to have been given by me have appeared in the press. These convey an entirely wrong impression. I refer specially to an interview which the Associated Press of India have published. They have picked up odd words and sentences of mine and tried to cross the 't's' and dot the 'i's'. In doing so they have added something which I did not say and changed the tenor of my words.

'It is stated that my interviews at Simla were very satisfactory and that the situation was promising. What I said was that during all the interviews I had in Simla I was shown all the courtesy. This had nothing to do with the possibility or otherwise of a satisfactory outcome of our interviews in regard to the points in issue between the Congress and the Government.'

The press representative drew the attention of Mr. Nehru to the reports that had appeared in certain papers to the effect that the Government had definitely refused to concede the Congress demand for an inquiry or arbitration board in connection with the alleged breaches of the Delhi pact and inquired if the reports were correct. Mr. Nehru replied:—"The statements made in the press in regard to this matter have not been correct but I would rather not go further into the subject at this stage." He added that the demand for an inquiry board was not the only question in issue. There were many other matters discussed during the interviews.

The press representative next questioned Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru about his views on the speech of Sir Malcolm Hailey, the Governor of the United Provinces, made to the Legislative Council on the agrarian situation and Mr. Nehru said:—

"Sir Malcolm Hailey has presented skilfully and ably the Government side of the case in regard to the United Provinces agrarian situation. In Simla we had only seen a summary of his speech. I have read the full report since my return. I do not wish at this stage to say much about his speech. The people's case requires no great argument and even he who runs through our villages may read it in the face of the suffering peasantry and in the manner of the treatment that has been given to them recently by the agents of the zemindars and the Government. Our case has been that there has been persistent breach of the terms of the Delhi settlement on behalf of the Government officials and by that case we stand. Reference has been made to the fact that only very few persons have been sent to jail in particular districts. But in those very districts large numbers were proceeded against. In one of them, I believe, as many as about 750 processes were issued and this sword of Damocles hung over heads of all the people in the rural areas. For the moment I do not wish to say any more on this subject."—The "Leader."

POONA OUTRAGE SEQUEL

Houses Searches At Secunderabad

SECUNDERABAD, July 27.

Apropos of the attempt on Sir Ernest Hotson's life the police searched on Saturday the house of Dr. H. R. Gogate, a brother of Vasudev Balwant Gogate the alleged assailant. Simultaneously the house of Dr. Shanker Gogate, another brother of the alleged assailant was also searched in the presence of the Hyderabad City Police Commissioner. Nothing incriminating was found in either place.—A. P.

MUSLIM SOCIETY FOR COMPROMISE RESOLUTION

No Hindu-Muslim Question In S. India

MADRAS, July 23.

Moulana Zafar Ali Khan, Editor of "Zamindar", Lahore, who has been touring and studying the Muslim position and outlook in Madras Presidency, interviewed by a "Swarajya" representative said that he was on the whole, satified with the attitude of the Muslims in the Presidency regarding the Electorate question.

JOINT ELECTORATE AS BASIS

Regarding the South Indian Muslims view on the matter he said that the Muslim public had accepted Joint Electorate as the basis for the coming constitution as evidenced in the resolutions passed unanimously in a Select Conference presided over by Mr. C. Abdul Hakim, and as evidenced in the same resolution being passed by an overwhelming majority at the Muslim public meeting held in the Victoria Public Hall under the presidency of Mr. C. Abdul Hakim Sahib.

Referring to the disturbance that was created at the meeting, Moulana Zafar Ali Khan said that there was a band of Muslim reactionaries who were responsible for it. They came with the express purpose of creating disturbance in that meeting. "It is a pity that the reporters of the Local Press viewed the situation only superficially, and did not go deep into the causes which led to the disgraceful scenes.

MISCHIEF MAKERS

"At the very outset said the Moulana a leaflet was distributed among the audience that the Muslims of Madras were against the resolution that had been circulated. Then, I exposed the game which was about to be played. I told the audience in unmistakable language that I had evidence that a few individuals who were the old henchmen of the bureaucracy would try to spoil the game and this was what actually happened.

MUSLIM SOCIETY FOR COMPROMISE RESOLUTION

"The cream of the Muslim Society, the Merchant princes, M.L.C.'s. the Honourable Member of the Council of State, Barristers, Pleaders, University Graduates, in fact, the combined strength of the Madras Muslim intelligentsia and Capital were unanimously for accepting the compromise resolution based on the principle of Joint Electorates. The only person who came forward to oppose the settlement on behalf of the rival school of thought which was wedded to Separate Electorates for ever and for ever was a gentleman who is well-known to the Muslim public of Madras for his pro-Simon achievements. No argument was adduced in favour of the queer position which he took up, and the only people who supported him were the paid servants of a manufacturer who had been purposely brought to the Hall to create scenes which, however, did not stand their employer and his microscopically small band of friends in good stead, and the resolution was carried amidst shouts of Alla-O-Akbar by an overwhelming majority."

NO HINDU MUSLIM QUESTION

Asked to what extent he had been successful in his mission, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan replied:—

"This in a nut-shell, is the position. A rapid change has come over the political life of Madras since I have been here, and all men of light and leading, those who, in fact, count as determining factors in Muslim life, are united in their demands as regards the communal settlement." He was glad to say "there is no Hindu-Muslim question in Southern India. Muslims are as much devoted to the cause of the Motherland, and as much interested in emancipating India from the shackles of foreign bondage as their Hindu brethren. They want to live in relations of amity and good will with their brethren and neighbours whose economic interests are identical with theirs, and the conviction is daily dawning upon them that those who try to create dissensions between Hindu and Mussalmans by their obstructive tactics, are the enemies of the country and that the days of their rapidly declining influence are numbered."

MUSLIMS AS HENCHMEN

Lancashire's New Move

ZAFAR ALI KHAN'S WARNING

(From Our Correspondent).
MADRAS, July 25.

In an exclusive interview with me, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, said:—

The relation between the two communities are very cordial in Madras. Madras will be the torch bearer to the whole of India and will lead them out of the darkness. What Simla, Bhopal, Delhi and even Bombay could not achieve, Madras did achieve.

A MISCHIEVOUS MOVE.

"There is a movement on foot in England to start a company with the object of dumping in unwanted Lancashire goods into India. This is a mischievous move and I hope and trust that the Muslims of India will never lend their support to that scheme which is likely to bring Hindus and Muslims into conflict and perpetuate British supremacy in India to an indefinite period. All right - thinking Mussalmans should denounce and condemn it."

Note:—The reference evidently is to a report which appeared in Anglo-Indian Papers that a company with a capital of 10 crores is proposed to be started with the idea of importing British cloth to India.

COMMUNAL TENSION IN SRINGAR CONTINUES

Shops Still Closed: Sobering Effect Of Troops

SRINAGAR, July 26.

Traffic between Jammu, Islamabad and Srinagar which was interrupted for 36 hours, because of the burning of the Sangam Bridge by elements identified with the recent raid on Srinagar Jail, was restored to-day by means of the establishment of a temporary ferry service across the Sangam river. The restoration of the bridge itself will require some weeks.

The number of those who died as a result of the attack upon the jail has now reached 21.

SHOPS STILL CLOSED.

Most of the Mahomedan shops in Srinagar and nearby towns still remain closed as a protest against Government's punitive measures against those connected with assault upon the prison. Considerable tension still exists on the part of Hindus and Muslims alike, one fearing the other; but the presence of troops in the City has had its sobering effect on the populace. The Curfew order, after ten in the night, is still enforced.—A.P.

THE PROBLEM OF BREAD

"Too Much Wheat In A Hungry World"

The "Minneapolis Tribune,' a paper circulating in America's great milling centre writes:—

"Hunger looms large in human history as the traditional impulse for migrations and wars. But now comes a new and inexplicable chapter—we now have a world with so much bread in it that bread has become a problem."

"The exporting countries it seems will have by August first an exportable surplus of 364,000,000 more bushels of wheat than the importing countries normally require. So we are reduced to the strange sight of great nations hoping for a crop failure.

"The wheat-growing nations of the world are thus reduced to the irrational business of praying for crop failures so that there will not be so much bread in the world, and so that those who are bread-hungry will have to pay more for it. And this stage all classical political economy seems to have gone away, and the theory of real wages takes on the nebular and incomprehensible quality of Einstein mathematics.

"We who were taught to pray for our daily bread are now praying that it be taken away from us, as strange a departure in theology as it is in economics."

GOD AND THE IMAGE

Dr. Barnes Renews Controversy

PRIMATE'S "DISQUIETING STATEMENT"

LONDON, July 23.

Bishop Barnes's piquant controversy with the Archbishop of Canterbury is again drawing public attention.

Dr. Barnes accuses the Primate of making the most disquieting statement since the Reformation in declaring that the spiritual presence of Christ in the consecrated elements of the Holy Communion is consistent with the Church's teaching.

Dr. Barnes says this is "exactly analogous to the belief held by the Hindu that his priest can, by consecration, cause the God to dwell within its image. The cultured Hindu protests he does not worship the image but the God within. If the fact be granted the worship can be justified.... it is the true the Hindu can point to the glow of religious exaltation on the face of those who worshipped, but if an unconsecrated idol were surreptitiously substituted no worshipper could tell the difference."

After further argument, Dr. Barnes begs the Archbishop to withdraw the dangerous implications of his statement, which the Church of England must repudiate.—"Hindu."

ST. AIDAN'S CONTROVERSY

LONDON, July 17.

The trouble in the Birmingham Diocese between the Bishop, Dr. Barnes and the Anglo-Catholic incumbents has entered a new phase. As a sequel to the Archbishop of Canterbury's recent action admitting to the benefice of St. Aidons, Reverend G. D. Simmonds whom Dr. Barnes had refused to accept, Dr. Barnes sent the Archbishop a long letter dealing specially with this parish. Dr. Barnes said he hoped that as the Archbishop licensed Rev. Simmonds as a "fit persons" Rev. Simmonds would obey Dr. Barnes's instructions.

Dr. Barnes, however, encloses copies of his letters to Rev. Simmonds and the latter's reply. Dr. Barnes wrote to Rev. Simmonds asking him to discontinue the illegal practice" of reservation at St. Aaidons "forthwith" and other "irregularities and puerilities" and use what was authorised in the Book of Common Prayer.

Rev. Simmonds replied that he was on a holiday and he had not yet taken up residence in St. Aidons or been able to consult those "who have a right to be consulted." He was therefore unable to order the cessation of Reservation.

Dr. Barnes complains to the Archbishop particularly about the unnamed persons who have a right to be consulted." He says "no such persons exist." Dr. Barnes adds. "The Ecclesiastical procedure adopted by your Grace which allows a man to make pledges although there may even be an expectation that he will not keep them arouses grave moral disquiet."

STATES' PEOPLE WEEK

Brisk Preparations In Kathiawar

(From Our Correspondent).
WADHWAN CAMP, July 26.

The Indian States' Peoples' Conference has already decided to celebrate States' People Week from August 1 to August 8. The Provincial Secretary of Ranpur has already issued a pamphlet to the public of Kathiawar and Cutch in which an appeal is made to enlist members of the Conference and to take signatures over the Memorial that is to be presented to the Indian National Congress. Kathiawar and Cutch have to enlist 15,000 members and to take 100,000 signatures on the Memorial.

PROPAGANDA.

Elaborate preparations are going on throughout the length and breadth of Kathiawar to observe this week successfully. The organisers of different places have begun propaganda work to make the celebrations a success.

WORKER'S ZEAL.

At Bhavnagar, Wadhwan, Amreli, Rajkot, Dhrangadhra, Porbander and other places the work has already begun and looking to the zeal of the workers it is expected that Cutch and Kathiawar will contribute more than what is expected by the Indian States' People's Conference. The Kathiawar Political Conference organisers will play a prominent role in this work. Sjt. Kakalbhai Kothari is too busy with this work Sjt. Fulchandbhai, Sjt. Shivanand and others have gone to Dhrangadhra and Halvad. Other workers are also going in different places for propaganda work.

SITUATION IN KASHMIR STATE

Muslim Leaders In Conference

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION URGED

SIMLA, July 27.

A meeting of Muslim leaders was held in Simla last evening attended among others by Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Sir Muhammad Iqbal, Khawaja Asan Nizami, Nawab Ibrahim Ali Khan and Mirzza Bashiruddin Mahmood, head of Ahmadiya community to consider the tension existing between Kashmir State and its Muslim subjects.

Resolutions were passed appointing 14th of August to be observed as Kashmir Day, calling upon the British Parliament to take immediate steps to interpret the Treaty which was contracted between the East India Company and Maharaja Gulab Singh and to draw the attention of the Viceroy and the Government of India to the real state of affairs in Kashmir, asking them to appoint an independent commission of enquiry. A Committee was appointed to collect funds to carry out these objects.—A.P.

SCOUTING ACTIVITIES IN SHOLAPUR

(From A Correspondent).
SHOLAPUR, July 26.

The Provincial Scout Secretary, Mr. Venkateshwaran, arrived here on Wednesday and with the help of Mr. Sathaye, Secretary of the Local Scout Association had a brisk week-end programme with a view to stimulate local activities in scouting. The world Jamboree scout films were shown to over 7,000 school-going children and over a 1,000 adults, mainly ladies. On Friday night a joint camp fire of various troops was held on the premises of the Northcote High School. He visited the two High Schools, Criminal Tribes Settlement, Municipal Technical School and other Institutions interested in scouting. He discussed in a meeting with the prominent members of the Local Scout Association and Scout Masters the ways and means of promoting the activities of this movement in a manner that would suit the requirements of the present day. He impressed on the scout masters to particularly train the Indian boys to the mechanical sense by developing handicraft and hobbic section in the scout programme, and welcomed the recently opened Municipal Technical School to help in this matter.

A public lecture was delivered on Saturday in a Municipal School, under the chairmanship of Rao Bahadur Dr. V. V. Mulay, President, Sholapur Municipality, in the course of which he emphasized the value of scouting as a first-class educational asset to the nation and the only available non-political and non-sectarian activity which alone contained the possibilities of attaining the goal of the League of Nations, viz., Universal brotherhood, and named this movement the Junior League of Nations. He left Sholapur on Sunday evening on his tour programme in the District.

ENGLISHMAN DROWNED IN MADRAS

MADRAS, July 26.

Mr. A Hone, an Englishman aged 30 was drowned to-day at Parry's Beach while bathing. Mr. Hone, who was a member of the Pharmaceutical Society, was manager for India of Crookes Laboratories London and represented British Colloids, Limited, London. He leaves behind his wife and two children who are at Darjeeling.—A.P.

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